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**ATLANTIC EDITION—FIVE CENTS A COPY

The March of the Nations

by RUFUS STEELE

Monetary Problems Take Lead

Midland Bank Backs Inflation

U. S. Industry Has New Ideas

Irish State Abolishes Oath

Gotham Loses McKee as Mayor

Orphan Boys Save the Train

MONETARY questions sweep to the front in the affairs of the leading nations. The President of the United States is given power to manipulate the currency almost at will when the House passes the inflation clause of the farm relief bill by 307 to 86. The British Government announces an even larger increase to its equalization fund than was expected, namely, £175,000,000. This is to enable the Bank of England to handle sterling fluctuations without reselling its large gold reserve. France, confronted with what it regards as an Anglo-American monetary devaluation contest, and fearing the franc may be driven off gold, prepares to levy a 15 per cent surtax on imports from the United States—Everybody is worth money, but nobody is sure what his money is worth.

¶ Britain sees one of its "Big Five" financial institutions come out for inflation. The Midland Bank breaks with the deflationary attitude hitherto held by the Bank of England and through its Monthly Review calls for a bold monetary policy along expansionist lines to combat world trade recession. This is regarded as giving support to, and recommending that Britain and other nations follow the lead of, the inflation provisions of the American farm relief bill. It backs up the views held by eminent British economists. The Midland gives its deduction on the tax problem—Taxes will continue to fall short of needs until taxable income is stimulated.

¶ Washington sees the Government and industry answering each other face to face at the annual session of the United States Chamber of Commerce. President Roosevelt cancels radio arrangements so that he may talk more intimately to the leaders of the nation's business and get their reaction to his ideas of the proper government industrial control. He will reply, in a way, to vigorous speeches that have called for revision and reform. Gerard Swope, president of the General Electric, urges that industry must do its own housecleaning. The industrialists have a keynote—Unbridled competition and unbridled monopoly must both be brought to an end.

¶ The Irish Free State removes the oath of allegiance to the British Crown from its Constitution. The Senate has steadily opposed this action and has blocked it for many months. Thus President Eamon de Valera wins his fight carried on ever since the Anglo-Irish treaty setting up the Irish Free State was made in 1921. A Senator warns that Britain may declare the treaty violated when a Parliament member takes his seat without the oath—President de Valera replies that he hopes soon to have the happiness of proclaiming Ireland a free republic.

¶ New York City feels a loss as Joseph V. McKee resigns as president of the Board of Aldermen to enter private business. The man who served as Mayor for four months after the hasty resignation of James J. Walker and whose name, although he was not a candidate for election to that office, was written in by 265,000 voters, becomes head of the Title Guarantee and Trust Company. He plans to be of service in pulling New York's real estate market out of the dumps, but city leaders moan that they have lost the man with whom they were going to defeat Mayor John P. O'Brien—Tammany, tremendously relieved, wishes McKee much joy.

¶ Latin America begins to realize the immense damage that wars and maintenance of armies have done it. Many of the republics are already preparing for the conference to be held at Montevideo, Uruguay, in December, at which a determined movement is to be made to set up effective arbitration machinery. Pan American Union officials in Washington believe this can be done. The South American countries now realize that they could have diversified their crops, built up their industry and made themselves less dependent if they had refused to finance big armies and unprofitable fighting—A costly lesson, but cheap if it can bring permanent peace to Pan America.

¶ Passaic, N. J., sees six orphan boys save 500 passengers from disaster by preventing a railroad wreck. Looking out the windows of the Passaic Orphan Asylum the six youngsters watch a cloudburst carry away a section of the Erie Railroad tracks. They speed out in the storm to warn the 7:50 express from Jersey City. Engineer John McGlin believes the first boy wildly waving his coat is greeting him and greets back. But five more wildly waving boys cause him to throw on the emergency and halt his engine 50 feet from the washout. That orphan asylum is now breaking the record—No other ever saw such a stream of kind words and big eats flowing in in a day.

Settlers Trained For Manchu Farms

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Tokyo

EMIGRANT courses for the benefit of settlers going from Japan to Manchuria are being added to the curricula of a number of agricultural colleges. Special instruction will be given in matters essential for success in that territory.

Emphasis will be placed on training to enable the prospective emigrants to "lead self-contained lives."

The army's new system of giving special education to graduates of secondary schools, colleges and universities as candidates for officers also will go into effect this May.

MacDonald Wins General Approval Of U. S. Mission

Opinion Divided on Effect of Recent Trade Pacts on World Parley

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, May 4—General non-party approval of the atmosphere of confidence in which the Washington conversations have been conducted was indicated in the House of Commons today.

This appeared at the crowded session at which Mr. Ramsay MacDonald gave a brief but impressive account of his mission to the United States, his hearers including Mr. Norman H. Davis, American Ambassador-at-Large, who followed the proceedings from the distinguished visitors' gallery.

The Prime Minister emphasized that mutual Anglo-American understanding had been increased and both nations will enter the conference with entirely free hands. Another fact which emerged was that war debts are not included in the question to be taken up at the conference.

Regarding the proposed tariff truce Mr. MacDonald indicated that while the British Government welcomes such an idea, it considers that it will be necessary to take account of the difference of position between the countries which have recently adopted low tariffs and those where tariffs are high and long established.

As for the visit as a whole Mr. MacDonald spoke in the warmest terms of the friendly hospitality and unreserved helpfulness he had experienced. He was followed by Mr. George Lansbury, leader of the Opposition, who cordially indorsed on behalf of those members of the House who do not support the Government, the expression given by the Prime Minister to the feeling of friendliness entertained by all British political parties as to the progress made.

Tariff Truce Accepted Under British Provisos, Prime Minister Says

LONDON, May 4 (AP)—Mr. Ramsay MacDonald announced Britain's conditional acceptance of the tariff truce proposed by the United States when he reported today to the House of Commons on his mission to Washington, where he discussed with President Roosevelt methods of lifting the world from its economic distress.

There were three main points in the Prime Minister's account of his journey to Washington:

1. He believed that his stipulation for "safeguards" for Great Britain in effecting the tariff truce had been considered "reasonable" by the United States.

2. He announced that the war debts had been "frankly examined in all their aspects" although no agreement was reached.

3. He informed the House that on the problem of disarmament he and President Roosevelt achieved "common views" which already have had effect at the disarmament negotiations now going forward at Geneva.

Deep Interest Aroused

Mr. MacDonald was cheered as he appeared in the House to render an account of his stewardship, which was listened to with deep interest.

With the tariff issues paramount in the House, Mr. MacDonald made

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Latin-American Goals Hinged Upon Workable Peace Treaty

Lasting Benefits of Washington Trade Negotiations Held to Depend on Transfer of Military Costs to Reconstruction of Economic System

Weekly Latin-American Article

By GEORGE HOWLAND COX

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, May 4—A workable peace treaty for the settlement of international conflicts and a willingness to apply the fundamentals of democratic government without continued revolutions, are regarded as absolute essentials for the nations of Latin America if these republics are to hold the commercial fruits they expect to gather during their economic conferences now taking place here.

During more than a century of independence the Southern republics, with the exception of Argentina, have turned toward America as the natural market for their raw materials. But of late years mounting tariff barriers have interfered with this trade and Latin America, attempting to retaliate, has imposed high import duties on manufactured goods shipped south from the United States.

Troubled by wars among themselves, and by internal disorders, the Hispanic-American countries have spent vast sums which otherwise would have gone into national industry and, in a measure, would have fortified their positions in international trade. In other words, Latin America could have planned for more diversified crops, industrialized its economy, and made itself less dependent upon foreign markets, something after the fashion of its northern neighbor.

But the southern nations did not do this. Instead, they allowed useless wars to involve, not only nations originating the conflicts, but countries along the border lines. And in doing so caused other republics to spend great sums for the maintenance of armies which under ordinary circumstances would not have existed.

How seriously these wars have injured Latin-American trade the southern countries understand perfectly. And they further understand that unless a workable peace treaty

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Costs of Insuring Deposits in Banks Well Distributed

Starts With Federal Fund of $150,000,000—Banks Also Must Contribute

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, May 4 — The Glass committee's plan for a comprehensive insurance of bank deposits, proposing a revolution in American banking, was made public today before the United States Chamber of Commerce, by Senator Robert J. Bulkley (D.) of Ohio.

The plan proposes to set up a mutual responsibility and a reserve fund among members of the Federal Reserve System to give depositors practical guarantees that henceforth their money will be safe behind the imposing façades of United States banks of deposit.

If adopted, it is believed runs on banks will be things of the past, that every commercial bank in the country will be forced to become a member of the Reserve System, thereby giving the United States a unified banking system for the first time, and that the dark cloud of possible bank failures will finally be lifted from the business horizon.

Mr. Bulkley made his speech at a general session of the chamber today. His statement was the first official revelation of the discussions within the Glass sub-committee which have been going on for months. He announced that the original Glass banking bill, which passed the Senate last session, 54 to 9, would be introduced with little change almost immediately, with the single major addition of this bank insurance feature.

The new bill is now complete and will be sent to the full committee of the Senate by Senator Carter Glass (D.) of Virginia, its author, and in the House committee by Representative Henry B. Steagall (D.) of Alabama.

Roosevelt to Speak

Mr. Bulkley's address was only one of the high lights of the day's sessions which included addresses by Mr. Henry Morgenthau Jr., chairman of the Federal Farm Board; Dr. John W. Ross, president of the Canadian Chamber of Commerce; Mr. Francis H. Sisson, vice-president, Guarantee Trust Company, New York; Mr. Joseph V. McKee, former Mayor of New York, and many others. Tonight President Roosevelt appears at the annual banquet of the chamber to give further light on policies of his Administration in regard to business.

The bank insurance legislation, Mr. Bulkley said, contemplates establishment of a federal bank deposit insurance corporation, with initial capital of $150,000,000 subscribed by the United States Treas-

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Reich Resumes Task of Forming Foreign Policies

Talks With Polish and Russian Ambassadors Foster Closer Ties

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

BERLIN, May 4—Indications that Germany is beginning to feel its way in foreign affairs is indicated by the conversations here yesterday of Chancellor Adolf Hitler and Baron Constantin von Neurath, Foreign Minister, with the Polish Ambassador, Dr. Alfred Wysocki, and the Chancellor's talk last week with the Soviet Ambassador, Mr. Khinchuk.

The Russian-German conversations were occasioned by raids upon offices of the "Derop" organization which sells Russian petrol to this country, but a later statement from informed circles indicated that Germany is particularly anxious to convey the impression that the Reich desires normal relations with Russia, especially in the development of Soviet-German trade.

The new Government's attitude toward Russia appears unchanged from that which Germany has always held—namely that "Russia is Germany's backdoor which must always be kept open."

Repeal Convention Vetoed in Oklahoma

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla., May 4—Chances of any convention in Oklahoma to decide on repeal or retention of the Eighteenth Amendment before 1935 grew remote today when Gov. William Murray vetoed a joint resolution passed by the Legislature just closed which would have authorized conventions for vote on repeal soon.

In vetoing the measure, Governor Murray said the proposal provided for conventions to be held before the law would become effective in 90 days, so would be unconstitutional.

Seeking 500,000 declarations to vote against beer when Oklahoma goes to the polls July 11 to vote on the measure to legalize the 3.2 per cent brew, the prohibition 1000's committee has opened a state-wide drive while beer advocates are attempting to raise $60,000 to insure the election being held. Under the state-wide organization headquarters will be opened in every large city and every county and the 500,000 printed "declarations," bearing the words "I will go to the polls July 11 and vote against beer," distributed through these. A signed statement will be required of each person accepting the declaration. Under the bill calling for the election, beer advocates must pay for the election and deposit $60,000 with the State before ballots will be printed.

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Things Present

President Eamon de Valera states his case in an interview on the Editorial page.

"Economania." An interesting word coined by the Ottawa Citizen. See the Mirror of World Opinion on the back page.

Stamp collectors will enjoy "The Stamp Corner" on the Young Folks' page.

A collection of the best cartoons of the week will be found on the Daily Features page.

And Things to Come

Tomorrow brings the following: Women's Activities—Fashions—Foods page. Mr. Abbot's thrice-a-week "Watching the World Go By." Hymnal Notes, a Geographical Cross-Word puzzle, and more Ad-O-Grams.

Orphan Boys Waving Their Raincoats Save Train From Wreck at Washout

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PASSAIC, N. J., May 4—Five hundred passengers who were aboard an Erie Railroad express train as it approached here during the electrical rainstorm last night are today praising the foresight and initiative of six orphan boys who discovered a washout and succeeded in stopping the train in time to avert a wreck.

The six boys, Jacob Merlinizek, 15; John Murdock, 11; Douglas Fleming, 15; Rudolph Borsche, 14; Frank Mazzola, 13, and the latter's brother, Michael, 11—all inmates of the Passaic Orphan Asylum and pupils at public school No. 3 in Passaic Park—owe their sudden rise to fame to the fact that they preferred watching the rain to listening to the radio.

While looking out of a window of the home, which stands between the Passaic river and the railroad embankment, the boys caught sight of some railroad ties floating into the garden grounds and, suspecting that the ties must have come down from the embankment, asked and received permission of the matron, Miss Emily McCrea, to go out and investigate. They soon discovered earth and ties from the embankment, which is about 25 feet above the river and the asylum grounds, drifting toward their garden with ever-increasing momentum.

They had no sooner realized the portent of what this meant than they heard the whistle of an express train approaching Passaic from Passaic Park, and ran to meet the train, pulling off their rain coats and waving them aloft.

After having run a quarter of a mile to a curve in the track, which the boys decided was a strategic point—as the engine driver in rounding the bend would have had a straightaway view of not more than 200 feet ahead—the boys attracted the attention of the engine driver, Mr. John McGlin, of Nutley, who halted the train of nine coaches and a baggage car within about 50 feet of the washout, which was about 10 feet deep.

Town of Franklin Honors Originator Of Public Schools

Ben Franklin's Gift of Books, Not Bells, Gave Horace Mann Idea

By a Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

FRANKLIN, Mass., May 4 — Benjamin Franklin gave a set of books to this first town namesake when it asked for some bells to put in the proposed tower of a new church, because he felt that "sense was preferable to sound." As a result, Horace Mann became "the father of the public school system in America."

The connection may sound strange, but nevertheless it is true, for the 116 volumes of Greek, Latin and other subjects by famous authors which Franklin presented the town folks, provided the first real educational opportunity that Horace Mann ever had. It was after poring over these books and gleaning all the knowledge they contained that the pioneer educator and son of a farmer decided that he would make education and the educating of others his life work.

He is known as the founder of the present public school system because it was his idea of having a state schooling standard established by normal schools, thus requiring local schools to employ uniformly equipped teachers. It has been maintained that there was no such thing as "American" education previous to 1826, when Horace Mann, at the age of 30, began to revise the school laws and to reorganize the common school system. In the end, his reforms were not only effective in Massachusetts, where they were first instituted, but they spread to all parts of the country and even to other continents and were the basis for the great public school system as it is functioning now.

Born on Near-by Farm

Today, on the 137th anniversary of the educator, the people of Franklin are doing honor to Horace Mann, who was born on a farm just outside the village limits here on May 4, 1796.

The celebration today marks the sixth year that the town has officially observed the anniversary. Public spirit up until 1928 had been dormant. When a commission from Brazil, visiting America to study its educational system, came to Franklin to see Horace Mann's birthplace and found no appropriate memorial, the town was awakened to the realization that it was negligent.

And so with Mr. Matthew J. Vanleeuwen, business man and former selectman at the helm, a movement

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San Diego's Bosco Has Medal Coming If He'll Show Up

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN DIEGO, Calif.—"Has anybody seen Bosco?"

Humane society officials here want to hang a shining medal around the Great Dane's shaggy neck for rescuing a fireman from a recent Tia Juana (Mex.) fire.

But like all truly great heroes, Bosco dropped quietly out of sight after the fire and so far has not been found to receive his medal for bravery.

When a recent fire broke out in the border town, the dog ran out to follow the fire truck.

"Remember now," the Tia Juana chief of police told his men, "if Bosco is hurt, I'm going to hold you firemen personally responsible."

Not wishing to take any responsibility for the dog's safety, the firemen locked him in a tiny room with a high window across the street from the fire.

It proved to be a bad blaze, and the firemen fought the flames with all their power, but still the fire made headway and one fireman was overcome.

No one missed the fire fighter until Bosco suddenly appeared out of the burning building, dragging the half-conscious man after him. The dog, with a mighty leap, had escaped from his prison just in time to save a human life. Then he disappeared.

The story is vouched for by Mr. Joseph S. Fox, executive secretary of the San Diego society, who is anxious to locate the heroic dog.

Roosevelt Throws the Switch

By the Associated Press

Washington, May 4

FOLLOWING is President Roosevelt's message to Congress accompanying his proposal for a federal coördinator to carry through railroad reorganization:

The steam railways still constitute the main arteries of commerce in the United States.

At this time, however, available traffic is not sufficient profitably to utilize existing railway facilities and the supplementary facilities provided by new forms of transportation.

Our broad problem is so to coördinate all agencies of transportation as to maintain adequate service.

I am not yet ready to submit to the Congress a comprehensive plan for permanent legislation.

I do believe, however, that three emergency steps can and should be taken at this special session of the Congress.

First, I recommend the repeal of the recapture provisions of the Interstate Commerce Commission Act.

The commission has pointed out that existing provisions are unworkable and impracticable.

Second, railway holding companies should be placed definitely under the regulation and control of the Interstate Commerce Commission in like manner as the railways themselves.

Third, as a temporary emergency measure, I suggest the creation of a federal coördinator of transportation, who, working with groups of railroads, will be able to encourage, promote or require action on the part of carriers, in order to avoid duplication of service, prevent waste, and encourage financial reorganizations.

Such a coördinator should also, in carrying out this policy, render useful service in maintaining railroad employment at a fair wage.

The experience gained during the balance of this year will greatly assist the Government and the carriers in preparation for a more permanent and a more comprehensive national transportation policy at the regular session of the Congress in 1934.

U. S. World and Home Policies Watched as Crystallizing Begins

Administration Aware of Misunderstandings Which Must Be Cleared Away With Regard to Currency, Tariff and Other International Issues

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, May 4—America's whole world and domestic program is in the crucible of change today. New developments at home and abroad have introduced many elements of uncertainty into the Administration's plans, and the present moment in Washington is precisely that very gloomy and contradictory period which generally precedes the emergence of crystallized ideas.

This generalization applies with particular force to two major issues: President Roosevelt and Mr. Cordell Hull's world economic policy, and the President's home program for inflation, improvement of prices, rehabilitation of agriculture and general recovery.

Internationally, President Roosevelt sees clearly that despite the very promising Washington talks with leading statesmen—which continue briskly with Italians and Argentinians today—a good many misunderstandings must be cleared away before the World Economic Conference. Outstanding at the moment is the outcry raised abroad at payment of interest on American bonds in dollars, to the apparent violation of the gold clause.

Does Not Deny

President Roosevelt does not deny that the gold clause has been violated. But he believes, his advisers say, that the initial violation came when the United States went off the gold, and refused to redeem the "gold clause" printed on Treasury notes by which currency was redeemable in the yellow metal. This treatment having been meted out to domestic holders of Government obligations, which naturally includes domestic bondholders, the President refuses to favor foreign bondholders at the expense of Americans.

The Administration sees no moral reason why it should exercise favoritism in behalf of the very small portion of foreign bondholders, while the overwhelming majority of creditors, Americans, must take their payment in depreciated dollars. Therefore it sticks to the embargo on gold payments, insisting on treating alike all creditors who could evoke the "gold clause." But protests from individual holders, companies, and even from governments are uncomfortably anticipated, as well as a possible test in the Supreme Court. These developments do not ease the international atmosphere.

In addition, President Roosevelt is seeing other birds of currency depreciation come home to roost. He observes with disquiet the prospective vast expansion of the British exchange equalization fund, with the purpose of keeping the dollar from depreciating. Whereas it had been his intention to "let the dollar seek its own level," he is now forced to sit on the sidelines and see foreign governments attempt to keep American currency from dropping to this natural level.

Considered Justifiable

The British action—while thoroughly understandable here and even considered as justifiable from the British point of view—nevertheless marks the opening of what is without exaggeration called a currency war. It was this result which President Roosevelt thought his candid talks with Mr. Ramsay MacDonald had averted. But apparently Mr. MacDonald's expressions of good will here had little impress on the realities of the situation, which are that Britain's own interests dictate an attempt to preserve the pound's past and present advantage over the dollar.

Yet on the other hand, American financial policy-makers apparently wish to see the dollar fall and remain somewhat below its present level, in order to force commodity prices up and gain advantages in world markets. President Roosevelt's

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Voiding of Irish Oath Not Act of Secession Commons Is Told

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, May 4—The British Government has decided that abolition of the oath of allegiance by the Irish Free State "is not in itself a repudiation of allegiance" to King George, nor does it "amount to an act of secession," Mr. J. H. Thomas, Secretary of State for the Dominions, told the House of Commons today.

The bill to abolish the oath became law yesterday and Mr. Thomas was questioned by Colonel Gretton, Conservative member, as to what the British Government intended to do about it.

The mildness of Mr. Thomas's statement came as a considerable surprise. Though he said the British Government's view is that "removal of the oath is a breach of the Anglo-Irish treaty "it is inferred that Britain intends to leave it at that. However, it is apparent that the Free State can expect no tariff or other favors in British market until the situation is cleared up.

DUBLIN, May 4 (AP)—Mr. Eamon de Valera's first full public declaration of his intention to make Ireland a republic and his hope to "have this pleasure soon" was enthusiastically acclaimed in much of the Irish Free State today.

The Dail Eireann and the Government took an important step in that direction last night when they scrapped the oath of allegiance to the British Crown, required by treaty of all Dail members before they took their seats. The vote was 76 to 56.

Teacher Knits Away Her Time on Train To Tune of 2300 Sweaters in 14 Years

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SACRAMENTO, Calif.—"Commuting" and "knitting" are synonymous to Miss Gertrude E. White, schoolteacher here. When she does one, she does the other and has since 1919.

As a result she believes the mythical title of "champion knitter of the world" is hers. While riding on the train from her home in Woodland, 26 miles away, to her work in Sacramento, Miss White has knitted 2300 doll sweaters.

Hundreds of the sweaters have been given to kindergarten children in the school where Miss White is an art teacher. Big boxes filled with them are sent to children's homes at Christmas time.

Miss White started knitting during the World War when she knitted sweaters for soldiers. After the war, she turned her spare time to knitting doll sweaters.

Children throughout California, in Reno, Seattle, Denver, and various other cities have dolls wearing sweaters knitted by Miss White.

The mass production takes place while the teacher is waiting for trains, while she is riding on them and then, for diversion, she usually does a little knitting at home evenings.

Material is salvaged by scores of persons who know of her hobby. She gets packages of yarn, odds and ends left from other sweaters, for Christmas and even for Valentine's day. Some of it comes from old sweaters, washed, dyed and unraveled.

Local pupils bring their dolls to school to have the sweaters fitted. And even the boys ask for doll sweaters. "It's a good way to keep from getting impatient when your train is late," Miss White says.

Ban Mother's Day Funds

WASHINGTON, May 4 (AP)—Mrs. Anna Jarvis, who signs herself as founder of Mother's Day, Incorporated, last night issued a warning that "all solicitations are banned for Mother's Day." She said any person or concern seeking funds through the medium of the name of Mother's Day would be prosecuted.

Beer Bill Offers Big Gain in Permits

Beer licenses would be issued in Massachusetts under a ward system based on population units of 1000 under the terms of a bill filed by Representative Lewis R. Sullivan and reported on favorably by the Committee on Legal Affairs today. It contains an emergency preamble making it effective immediately when signed by the Governor.

Under the terms of the measure, Boston's licenses for retail sales of beer would be increased from 176 to 501. The bill would also increase the number of licenses to be issued in all cities over 50,000 population, such as Springfield, Worcester and Brockton.

Mr. John P. Buckley of Boston, member of the State Alcoholic Beverages Control Commission, favored the bill. He said that his district, Charlestown, with a population of 37,000 is entitled to eight licenses under the present law whereas a town with the same population may have 24 licenses for the sale of bottled beer and light wines.

Tsar Is Urged By Roosevelt To Save Roads

President Outlines Plans in Brief Special Message to Congress

Advocates Firm Hand

Ignores Antitrust Act so Far as Grouping to Save Waste and Duplication Go

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, May 4—President Roosevelt, in a special message to Congress today, made triple recommendations for legislation to help the hard-pressed railroads of the United States.

He recommended repeal of the so-called recapture provisions of the Interstate Commerce Commission Act; placing of rail holding companies under the Interstate Commerce Commission, and formation of a federal coördinator of transportation to work with the railroads to eliminate duplication and waste, and to encourage financial reorganization.

Of these recommendations, major interest centered on the last, and Mr. Roosevelt indicated that the experience gained through the offices of the proposed "coördinator" would be useful in formulating a "comprehensive national transportation" policy at the regular session of Congress next year.

Legislation incorporating the Roosevelt proposals was immediately introduced in Congress.

The recapture clause, which the President asks repealed, is that under which a railroad earning more than 6 per cent of its property value in a given year must turn one-half of the excess over to the Government and place the remaining one-half in a reserve fund to be used as directed by the act.

Gets Atterbury's Support

Mr. Roosevelt's message went to Congress even while Brig.-Gen. William W. Atterbury, president of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, was telling the United States Chamber of Commerce that the steam carriers in 1932 failed by $153,000,000 to earn their fixed charges, "and are doing worse so far this year."

General Atterbury urged appointment of a rail coördinator. The best hope for a way out, he added, was through nation-wide consolidation into a few systems, grouped regionally, involving "abandonment of considerable mileage and other facilities."

The new section of the bill, added to two previously introduced sections, was immediately introduced in the House by Representative Sam Rayburn (D.), of Texas. He explained the bill in a statement pointing out that President Roosevelt in his Salt Lake speech said that the railroads have an opportunity to set their own affairs in order.

The bill appears to have been drawn with that speech in view. It removes the old alibi of the railroads of interferences of the anti-trust laws, he continued. It not only gives the railroads an opportunity to eliminate waste and uneconomical expenditure, but encourages them to do so.

What Bill Provides

In brief the provisions of the bill are:

1. Establishes a federal coördinator of transportation.

2. Sets up three regional railroad groups, eastern, western and southern.

3. Each regional group will be under a regional coördinating body, in which each road will vote on a mileage basis.

4 Designates the purposes of the bill as follows:

(a) To avoid duplication of services.

(b) Control allowances, accessorial services, etc., to prevent undue impairment of net earnings.

(c) Avoid other waste.

(d) Promote financial reorganization.

(e) Provide for the study of other means of improving the railroads' condition.

5. The coördinator is empowered to order execution of any order for reorganization or change in the railroad structure if voluntary action fails.

6. The effect of the antitrust laws is removed in so far as they conflict with orders of the coördinator.

7. Loans to railroads are to be approved only if the condition of their financial structure indicates a reasonable change of repayment.

8. The act shall be in effect for one year unless extended by the President for all or part of one additional year. Orders under the act will continue in force regardless of expiration until vacated by the coordinator, or the I. C. C., or set aside by other legal authority.

Nationalists Declare General Strike in Spain

BILBAO, Spain, May 4 (AP)—The Nationalists today declared a general strike as the result of the police charges during disorders yesterday when several persons, including women were wounded.

Country women, accustomed to deliver milk, refused to obey the strike orders. Only a few street cars emerged but these were stoned by the citizens. Assault guards on patrol made charges into several groups. Detachments of guards have been sent into the surrounding towns to deal with reported disorders. There is considerable excitement in the city and its vicinity as commerce is largely at a standstill.

MacDonald Wins General Approval Of U. S. Mission

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it clear that while President Roosevelt, M. Edouard Herriot of France and he had agreed on plans for convening the World Economic Conference, the Washington talks had brought no definite agreements in regard to policy. Nor had there been any solutions of world problems, he said, although the exchange of views was "most encouraging."

The British position in regard to tariffs, he told the House, is different from that of nations which are already high tariff countries with policies of economic defense already fully worked out and in operation.

The opposition leader, Mr. George Lansbury, head of the Labor party, characterized the Prime Minister's statement as "meager" and called upon him to take the Commons and the country into his confidence and to "give a full statement of the Government's policy generally as regards the World Economic Conference."

Mr. MacDonald agreed to hold on Tuesday a full debate of the Washington conversations and of the British policy at the conference.

Avenues of Coöperation

"My conversations with President Roosevelt during the four days I was in Washington," Mr. MacDonald told the Commons, "followed exactly on the lines which I indicated to this House during the debate on adjournment on the 13th of last month."

"I was anxious first of all to ascertain the President's views upon the calling of the International Economic Conference, and finding that we were in agreement and subsequently that M. Herriot shared our opinion, we communicated with the organizing committee and June 12 has been fixed for the meeting of the conference.

"He discussed in some details, as I indicated in the speech to which I referred, the subjects which were to be brought up at the conference.

"These included the question of tariffs, quotas, exchange controls and stability in national currency. A tariff truce during a sitting of the conference was also considered. Our purpose was to ascertain by intimate discussion what the prospects were of coöperation."

Divided on Trade Pacts

After the Cabinet session today, Mr. MacDonald expected to see Mr. Roosevelt's special European Ambassador, Mr. Norman H. Davis, who awaits the British reaction to a tariff truce proposal.

Mr. MacDonald also will see King George V, ostensibly regarding the Washington conversations and the recently arranged trade agreements with Argentina, Denmark and Germany, about which a storm lately has been brewing.

Music

The Pops

The Symphony Hall Pop concerts began their forty-eighth season last night, with Mr. Arthur Fiedler again directing the orchestra of Boston Symphony players. The audience, which filled the hall, received with enthusiasm the first program of the season. The green-and-gilt decorations of Mr. Robert Edmond Jones lent their now familiar festive aid to the walls.

The "popular" character which these concerts have so successfully resumed under Mr. Fiedler's direction was evident in the opening list of works. From the classics he had selected items to appeal not only to the musician but as well to the lover of tunes and of orchestral colors Wagner's "Emperor" March and "Meistersinger" Overture, Smetana's "Bartered Bride" Overture, the Gypsy Dance from "Carmen" and a Fantasy on themes from "Hansel and Gretel." Otherwise his choice ran from such way-station pieces as Grainger's "Molly on the Shore" and Ravel's inescapable "Bolero" to a Strauss waltz and examples of the masterworks of Messrs. Kern and Gershwin. Mr. Gershwin's Cuban Overture (Rumba) was played for the first time in Boston.

The Pops audience of today reflects the popular quality of the music. It does not take its pleasure-making too seriously. It can listen to the music and talk at the same time. There is an air of informality about the concerts which undoubtedly belongs to such occasions. By all signs, the Pops are off to one of their most prosperous seasons.

L. A. S.

Trucks Cross Africa After 3500-Mile Trek

LUXOR, Egypt, May 4 (AP)—The broadest part of the African continent has been crossed.

Mr. and Mrs. T. A. Glover, Capt. R. B. Andrew and Mr. S. Morgan have arrived here from Khartum after trekking two years with three trucks. During explorations in the northern half of the "Dark Continent," they negotiated the 3500 miles from Dakkar, the farthest point west, to Ras Hafun, the most easterly point.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Fair tonight and Friday; slightly colder tonight; moderate to fresh northerly winds diminishing Friday.

Maine: Fair tonight and Friday; little change in temperature; light to heavy frosts tonight.

New Hampshire and Vermont: Fair and somewhat colder with light to heavy frosts tonight; Friday fair.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Fair and continued cool with frosts mostly light tonight; Friday fair.

Atlantic coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Fresh westerly winds shifting to northeast Friday and fair weather tonight and Friday.

Official Temperatures

All Times Eastern Daylight Saving

	A	B		A	B
Atlantic City	54	64	Montreal	40	60
Bismarck	46	60	Nantucket	54	64
Boston	49	77	New Orleans	76	80
Buffalo	42	48	New York	50	70
Calgary	38	58	Norfolk, Va.	58	76
Charleston	66	84	North Platte	44	46
Chicago	44	44	Philadelphia	50	74
Cincinnati	44	52	Phoenix, Ariz.	57	74
Denver	38	46	Pittsburgh	46	58
Eastport, Me.	40	52	Portland, Me.	44	56
Hatteras	68	78	Raleigh	58	78
Honolulu, T.H., 7p.m., May 3	76 72		St. Louis	48	52
			St. Paul	40	62
Helena, Mont.	34	46	Salt Lake City	42	48
Huron, S. D.	48	60	San Francisco	52	62
Jacksonville	76	84	Santa Fe, N.M.	30	46
Kansas City	46	54	Seattle	46	54
Key West	80	86	Tampa	74	84
Los Angeles	54	76	Washington	54	72
Memphis	56	66	Wichita, Kan.	48	68
Miami, Fla.	80	84	Williston, N.D.	50	62

A—9 a. m. May 4.
B—Maximum May 3.

High Tides at Boston

Thursday 7:36 p. m., Friday 7:56 a. m.
Height of tides 8.4 feet, 8.8 feet.

Light all vehicles at 8:17 p. m.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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House Machine Grinds Out Bills in Steady Procession

Hopper Cleared Near End of Session to Handle Plans Roosevelt Will Use to Speed Public Works and to Revive Railroads of the Nation

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, May 4—With the end of the special session of Congress and completion of the Administration's program of emergency reconstruction legislation definitely in view the smooth-running House machine was clicking along today at a rate that should complete everything now before it by the middle of next week and leave a clear path for the two measures still to come from the White House, the railroad and the public works bills.

Biggest forward step of the week was the introduction today of the highly technical securities regulation bill in a completely redrafted form that will safeguard the public even more completely than did the original draft against the fraudulent type of stocks and bonds which contributed so largely to the bloated markets of 1929 and their disastrous collapse.

House leaders expect to clear the almost negligible third deficiency bill out of the way today, take up the securities bill tomorrow, pass it before adjournment Saturday and then move to the independent offices bill embodying President Roosevelt's economy program on Monday.

In the meantime the railroad bill has been received from the White House and the Interstate Commerce Committee will be at work whipping it into shape.

The securities bill in its present highly-perfected form is the product of a month's diligent work by that same committee. Those familiar with the technique of legislative drafting consider it one of the finest pieces of work turned into Congress in years and predict that it will take a clever stock floater indeed to fool the public with worthless securities under its rigid provisions.

Beginning 60 days after its enactment no issue of securities except those of the state, local or federal governments or of such related agencies as the Reconstruction Finance Corporation can be offered to the public without a complete factual statement of its circumstances having been submitted to and registered with the Federal Trade Commission and similar factual information supplied to every prospective purchaser of such securities.

Specific exemption is made of securities issued by religious, charitable or similar non-profit making organizations, or organizations doing business only with their own members.

Any officer or director of a corporation issuing securities is made directly liable for damage caused to any purchaser of its securities as a result of false, inaccurate or misleading statements in the certificate of registration or the prospectus provided for the public. In addition any officer or director is liable to a penalty of five years in prison or $5000 fine or both for a willful violation of the law or of pursuant regulations made by the Federal Trade Commission.

If the commission considers the information supplied in the registration insufficient or suspects its correctness, it may hold up the issue for a hearing of its promoters or issuers, who, however, have recourse to the courts. Further, the commission is empowered immediately on detection of a fraud, to secure an injunction against any further sale of securities by that corporation or person.

A practice, common during the "boom" days, of radio broadcasts financed by investment houses which purported to give impartial advice on stocks and bonds is outlawed by the bill in a provision requiring newspaper articles, advertisements, tipsters' sheets, radiocasts or any other form of financial comment purporting to be disinterested to be so in fact. The writer or publisher of advisory service is required to file with the commission a statement of his source of income and reveal any profit from such publications.

Only practical difference between the revised bill and the original text sent down from the White House is that the original was retroactive, whereas the present draft applies only to securities issued more than 60 days after its enactment. The companion bill now before the Senate more nearly resembles the original draft. It is generally expected the Senate will accept the improved House version without much question.

B. U. Players Win College Audience In Tuneful 'Mikado'

With the verve and interpretative ability of professionals, the Boston University Gilbert and Sullivan Association presented the ever-popular "Mikado" last night at the Repertory Theater. As usual Ko Ko, the Lord High Executioner, "stole" the show. This part was taken by Hugh Curry, who was particularly effective when he sang "The Flowers that Bloom in the Spring, Tra La," in various languages from French to hog-Latin.

James Carmody in the rôle of Nanki Poo, disguised son of the Mikado, received enthusiastic applause, as well as Howard Whitney, who took the part of the office-laden Pooh Bah. The rôles of Yum Yum, Pitti Sing and Peep Bo, three wards of Ko Ko, were performed by Miss Ethel Johnson, Miss Kathleen Howard and Miss Marion Saphir. Other characters were: the Mikado, by Ernest Sherman; Pish Tush, Lawrence K. Hayford; Knee Ban, John Anderson, and Katisha, by Dora Barkley.

The performance, which will be repeated tonight, was the seventh annual production by the Gilbert and Sullivan Association. This group was formed in 1927 under the direction of Prof. Harry B. Center, head of the journalism department. The annual production is an outstanding feature of B. U. junior week.

Gilbert and Sullivan gold keys are awarded each year to various members of the group for faithful service. The 1933 keys were given to John Anderson, Frank L. Appell, Charles Berg, Miss Jane Brooks, Kingsley Brown, Robert Cohen, Hugh Curry, Everett Hartwell, Miss Kathleen Howard, Isidore Illman, LaVerne Powers and Miss Marjorie Watts.

Expense of Insuring Deposits Well Spread

(Continued from Page 1)

ury, a subscription by the 12 Federal Reserve Banks of approximately $140,000,000, and a subscription from each member bank of one-half of 1 per cent of its total deposit liabilities. Original capital stock is expected to be about $450,000,000, and authority to issue bonds, notes and debentures will be given.

All deposit accounts of $10,000 and less will be fully insured, under the plan, accounts in excess of $10,000 but under $50,000 will be insured up to 75 per cent, and accounts over $50,000 will be insured 50 per cent.

Expected to Stop Runs

Mr. Bulkley declared it "most unlikely" that with such insurance there would be "any further runs" on insured banks. Losses which did occur would be charged against the deposit insurance account and would be met by occasional levies against member banks in an amount equal to one-fourth of 1 per cent of the total deposit liabilities of all the member banks; but he added that such strict supervision would be imposed that "the probability of any substantial loss within that system will be reduced to a minimum."

The Glass bill will also prohibit member banks from paying interest upon demand deposits, he said, and he asserted the money saved in this fashion would probably more than pay assessments by the insurance corporation.

"The mutual responsibility and mutual liability of all bankers for all banking losses will have a strong tendency," he said, "to bring about better banking. . . . The plan now proposed puts the burden of losses directly on the member banks. It compels the large depositor either to distribute his deposits widely or to select his banking institution wisely. It gives the small depositor the absolute assurance to which he is properly entitled. It frees the banker from that fear of his own depositors which has so depressed the banking fraternity in recent months. And it compels the coöperation of all banks toward the perfection of a system so sound as to eliminate all losses to depositors."

Explains Farm Credits

Plans of the Roosevelt Administration for the distribution of the vast amounts of new federal credit to the farmers of the country were made known today by Mr. Morgenthau.

Mr. Morgenthau recalled that under the new Roosevelt set-up both the Federal Farm Loan Board and the Federal Farm Board are to be abolished and their powers concentrated in the office of the governor of the new Farm Credit Administration. The consolidation, he said, would simplify control, unify policy and bring more direct and satisfactory dealings with the applicants for the billions of dollars of new credit to be made available.

The policy to be followed, he said, is a gradual but definite effort to return to the coöperative plan in granting credit. He said it was hoped to build up a complete system of coöperative local credit organizations, which will do business with the regional branches of the Farm Credit Administration.

Work Under Five Heads

"Our tentative plans," he said, "call for five divisions of the work of the Farm Credit Administration, each one of which will be headed by a commissioner, who will be an adviser to the governor of the administration in his particular line of activity. The proposed divisions are: land loans, intermediate credit loans, production credit loans, coöperative marketing loans and emergency loans.

"I think there is pretty general agreement that the unequal and, in many cases, unjust debt burden resting on most American farmers is one of the most serious obstacles to a return to stable conditions in agriculture. The mortgage refinancing plan and the creation of the Farm Credit Administration are not mere temporary emergency measures, but they look toward putting the industry of farming on a more satisfactory basis by making permanent provision for meeting farm credit needs in an adequate and businesslike manner."

Mr. Morgenthau summarized the purposes of the new organization as follows:

"Planned production, the coöperation of individuals with state and federal governments and coöperation among farmers themselves to solve their own credit and their own production problems, so that agriculture may be put firmly on its feet as the most stable of our industries and the one most essential to the country's welfare."

Dr. Ross, head of the Canadian Chamber of Commerce, brought the greeting of the Dominion's business men to their American associates and urged closer trade associations on the North American continent. The Ottawa Imperial Trade Conference was an outgrowth in part of the restrictions placed on Canadian exports to the United States by the high rates of the Smoot-Hawley tariff, he declared.

Pacts Will Not Interfere

"When the trade relations between Canada and the United States are considered," he said, "the Empire pacts will not seriously interfere. There is ample scope for a more satisfactory adjustment of tariffs between our Dominion and your Republic without danger of encroachment on the Empire treaties."

Mr. Sisson presented a banker's point of view at a symposium of the chamber today and in particular urged that a "revised Glass bill" should be immediately enacted with a commission established by the Government to study the whole subject still further and to recommend additional changes in the banking, Federal Reserve System and monetary system.

Mr. Sisson offered an outline of banking reform proposals which he said had the indorsement of the American Bankers' Association. Important among these were the following:

Provisions of the Reserve Act should be so broadened as to allow for admission to membership of numerous state chartered commercial and mutual savings banks, not now within the system.

Provision should be devised against the independent proclamations of banking holidays by governors of states.

Branch banking privileges should be uniform within states for all banks whether hokling national charters or state charters.

Tonight at the Pops

"Pomp and Circumstance".....Elgar
Overture to "Oberon".....Weber
"Valse Triste".....Sibelius
Three Dances from "The Bartered Bride".....Smetana

Finale of "Scheherazade".....Rimsky-Korsakov
Suite, "Mother Goose".....Ravel
Fourteenth Hungarian Rhapsody, in F major.....Liszt

"Of Thee I Sing," Selection...Gershwin
"Girls of Baden," Waltzes.....Komzak
Entrance of the Guests Into the Wartburg, from "Tannhäuser".....Wagner

Transfer of Road Funds Indorsed By Legislative Groups

Gov. Joseph B. Ely won another point yesterday in his drive to provide financial relief for cities and towns when the Legislative Committee on Ways and Means voted to report a bill to transfer $6,000,000 from the state highway fund to the general fund for distribution among municipalities.

This was conceded a gubernatorial victory even though Governor Ely originally had requested that the amount would be $8,000,000. There still remains $3,700,000 in the highway fund for which no provisions have been made.

The names of the 90 candidates for delegates to the state convention to be held on June 13 for action on the prohibition repeal issue were selected at a caucus of state officials including the Governor. Three delegates from each of the 15 congressional districts will be chosen. In each of the districts six candidates were picked, three wet and three dry.

After passing through two readings, the bill calling for an investigation of capital punishment was defeated in the house. During the discussion the problem of kidnaping came up. It was reported that a bill had been filed to penalize kidnapers by capital punishment.

At a meeting of the House Ways and Means Committee, Mr. Henry F. Long, tax commissioner, pleaded for the discontinuance of the tax exempt dividends of the New England Telephone and Telegraph Company, the American Telephone and Telegraph Company, and the Western Union.

Governor Ely yesterday signed the bill fixing the appropriation limit for the city of Boston this year at $36,750,000.

Finds Gold Nugget in Quartz

MERCED, Calif., May 4 (AP)—Mr. A. F. Grant was $3500 richer today because a 20-pound piece of quartz fell on him while he was working in a mine. Mr. Grant found a gold nugget in the quartz, said to be worth $3500.

'Interesting' News Declared Imminent About Kidnaped Girl

HARWICHPORT, Mass., May 4 (AP)—Mr. William Lee, business associate of Mr. Neil C. McMath, whose 10-year-old daughter, Margaret, was kidnapped Tuesday, told reporters at a conference today that "in a little while" he would have an announcement of "good newspaper interest." He said that it did not concern a message from the kidnapers, but would not deny that it was of an impending arrest.

He added that, in the belief that organized gangsters from a large city might have been responsible for the abduction, the family had named Aaron Davis of 205 East Forty-second Street, New York, as a contact for any negotiations that might be necessary in that city.

Four automobiles loaded with state police visited Mashpee in the search for the child. After a brief stop, the cars moved on, some of the officers going in the direction of Falmouth.

An appeal to the kidnapers was made today by Mr. and Mrs. McMath, giving suggestions as to the child's care. The appeal, which was in her mother's handwriting, follows:

"If it is necessary to take the child in an automobile, it would be wise to have a supply of chewing gum, as she becomes car sick. Margaret likes meat, is fond of milk, vegetables and fruit. She does not like turnips or spinach. Her mother and father both ask her to be a good girl and do just what she is told to do."

Judge Schofield to Head Business Women's Club

At a meeting of the Business and Professional Women's Club of Boston last night, Judge Emma Fall Schofield was elected president of the organization. Other officers chosen were: Miss Corinne Loomis, first vice-president; Mrs. Caroline Stickle, treasurer; Mrs. Edina Campbell Dover, corresponding secretary, and Mrs. Elsie Abbott, recording secretary. The meeting was held at the Hotel Bellevue.

The principal speaker of the evening was Mr. William J. Fortune, assistant vice-president of the National Shawmut Bank, whose subject was "Going Off the Gold Standard."

Events Tonight

Jamaica Plain Footlight Club: Performance of Noel Coward's "The Young Idea," Eliot Hall, Jamaica Plain, 8:15.

Boston Trade School: Demonstrations in shops, 570 Parker Street, 7:30 to 9:30. Open to public.

Boston Quota Club: Dinner meeting, Dr. William A. Rogers, speaker, 264 Boylston Street, 6:30.

Repertory Theater: Boston University junior week show, "The Mikado," Repertory Theater, 8.

Harvard University: Performance of Saki's "The Watched Pot," by Harvard Dramatic Club, Brattle Hall, Cambridge, 8:15.

Salon of Allied Arts: Meeting, musical program, 389 Commonwealth Avenue, 8:15.

Music

Emmanuel Church—Bach Cantata Club, 8:30.

Jordan Hall—Pianoforte recital by Frank Watson, 8:30.

Theaters

Majestic—"The Student Prince," 8:30.

Shubert—"Of Thee I Sing," 8:15.

Hollis—"The New Gossoon," 8:15.

Loew's State—"Looking Forward," 12.45, 3:00, 5:20, 7:35, 9:50.

Fine Arts—"Shame," 1:40, 3:40, 5:45, 7:45, 9:50.

Colonial—"The Mask and the Face," 8:30.

Events Tomorrow

Kappa Sigma: Luncheon meeting, University Club, 40 Trinity Place, 12:30.

Children's Museum of Fine Arts: Arts and crafts exhibit, through May 15. Lectures, "The Secrets of the Bees," 9:30, and "The Little Lady From Japan," 11 and 2:30; Stamp Club meeting, 4; Olmstead Park, Jamaica Plain. Open daily, 9 to 5; Sundays, 1:30 to 5.

Fashion show, benefit Charlotte Cushman Club, home of Mrs. Richard M. Saltonstall, afternoon.

The Dance

Colonial Theater—Ruth St. Denis and her company of dancers, 2:30.

Theaters

Fine Arts—"Shame," 1:40, 3:40, 5:45, 7:45, 9:50.

Loew's Orpheum—"Secrets."

Metropolitan—"A Working Man."

Exhibitions

Museum of Fine Arts, Huntington Avenue—Admission free. Open week days 9 to 5, except Mondays. Sundays 1 to 5. Free guidance in the galleries at 11 o'clock. Exhibitions: Paintings by the New England Society of Contemporary Art; Charlotte Beebe Wilbour Collection of English Silver; Modern Woodcuts, Modern Illustrated Books.

Children's Museum of Boston, Olmstead Park, Jamaica Plain—Open free week days and holidays from 9 a. m. to 5 p. m., Sundays 1:30 to 5 o'clock. Special exhibition: Arts and Crafts of New England, including paper making, Paul Revere pottery, leather, weaving, pewter, brass, copper, china, glass and wood whittling. This exhibition was assembled by coöperation of the Society of Arts and Crafts of Boston. Through May 15.

Grace Horne Galleries, Dartmouth and Stuart Street—Paintings by Nancy Wynne Parker. May 4-May 17.

Boston Public Library, Copley Square—Exhibition of books from the John Adams Library (Treasure Room), May 1-7; travel posters and literature (Exhibition Room); May 2-14; lumber manufacture, ink making and Chinese dolls (Children's Room), May 1-7.

Schervee Studio, 685 Boylston Street—General print show.

The Children's Art Center, 36 Rutland Street—Exhibition sculpture by Alice Balch Stone; pen and ink drawings by Marguerite Davis.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum (Fenway Court), The Fenway—Open Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, 10 to 4, admission 25 cents; free guidance at 11 on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, other hours by appointment. Open Sundays, 1 to 5, admission free; closed on national holidays.

Doll & Richards, 133 Newbury Street—First exhibition of paintings by Irene M. Higgins. Through May 6.

Goodman-Walker Gallery, 607 Boylston Street—Paintings by Elshemius. Through May 13.

Twentieth Century Club, 3 Joy Street—Exhibition of Negro arts and crafts. Through May.

Copley Society, 296 Commonwealth Avenue—Sculptures by Nellie L. Thompson. Through May 5.

Boston Athenæum, 10½ Beacon Street—Costume Plates from Godey's, Peterson's, Ackerman's and other nineteenth century magazines. Through June.

The Casson Galleries, 572 Boylston Street—Paintings by Walter E. Campbell. Through May 15.

The Robert C. Vose Galleries, 559 Boylston Street—Exhibition of paintings by Theresa F. Barnstein. May 1-14.

For further exhibitions see Monday's Monitor.

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Farm Marketing Strike Weighed At Des Moines

Townley Defends Interests of Laboring Classes at Holiday Session

DES MOINES, Iowa, May 4 (AP)—A nation-wide farm marketing strike, similar to the one which held attention in the Midwest last fall, apparently was hanging in the balance today as the National Farm Holiday Association convention resumed its second day of deliberation.

The question was thrown into dispute by Mr. A. C. Townley of St. Paul, Minn., in a speech in which he declared that the Holiday Association, in declaring a strike, must take into account the needs of the laboring classes as well as the welfare of the farmer.

Mr. Arnold Gilberts, a Wisconsin member of the resulutions committee, said the committeemen would recommend a general farm strike to begin May 13. A resolution, favoring such action, had been adopted, he said.

In considering a plan by which the farmer will obtain the cost of production for his produce, he must also insure the cost of production to mill workers, factory hands, miners, and railroad employees, Mr. Townley told the convention.

"You can win this strike if you can provide a plan by which all of these people can pay you the cost of production," he said.

LE MARS, Iowa, May 4 (AP)—Considerable progress in the search for rioting farmers responsible for abducting and allegedly threatening to hang District Judge C. C. Bradley was reported today from the military commission investigating the affair.

"We have made substantial progress and valuable evidence has been obtained," said Maj. L. D. Mallonee.

Eye-witnesses to the attack on Judge Bradley, who was choked with a rope until semiconscious after he had refused to take on oath not to sign any more mortgage foreclosure decrees, were heard by the commission yesterday and some of them were reported to have identified members of the crowd that made the attack. Complete details of the investigation, however, were withheld, and could not be revealed, Commandant Glenn Haynes said, until trials in civil courts are begun.

CHICAGO, May 4 (AP)—Clarence Darrow is busy here studying "several points" which he plans to emphasize in defending nearly 100 Iowa farmers charged with the mobbing and abduction of a judge in an attempt to halt mortgage foreclosures.

Eight More States Adopt Pension Laws

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, May 4—Legislatures this year have added eight states to the number of those which have old-age pension laws, according to a survey in the current issue of the Old Age Security Herald, official organ of the American Association for Old Age Security.

The states which enacted pension laws this year were Colorado, Arkansas, Maine, Oregon, North Dakota, Arizona, Indiana and Washington, making a total of 24 states with 42 per cent of the total population of the country which now have this legislation. Eighteen states have mandatory acts and six have laws whose application is left to the discretion of individual counties. Minnesota, which formerly had optional legislation, now has made the law mandatory upon all counties in the State.

A survey by the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics shows that pensioners in New York State are real "veterans of industry," most of them having been gainfully employed in their younger years on a wage or salary basis. The majority had been semi-skilled or unskilled workers earning low wages and had been engaged in industrial and commercial occupations.

Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following:

Mrs. Sara L. Frankel, Norwalk, Conn.
Karen N. Lowndes, New York, N. Y.
Margaret Menk, New York, N. Y.
Elisabeth Menk, Germany.
Mrs. Caroline E. Kuralt, Springfield, Mass.
Mrs. Elizabeth B. Parker, Springfield, Mass.
Mrs. Grace E. Langille, Waltham, Mass.
Margaret S. Langille, Waltham, Mass.
Mrs. Elsie C. Hazzard, Brookline, Mass.
Nancy Hill, Jamaica Plain, Mass.
Jane Clark, Cambridge, Mass.
R. Wiggins, Dedham, Mass.
Anne Conant, Brookline, Mass.
Phyllis A. Howe, Brookline, Mass.
Peggy Pilce, Cambridge, Mass.
Rosemary Shaw, Boston, Mass.
Violet Amory, Needham, Mass.
B. Albers, Brookline, Mass.
H. Prince, Dover, Mass.
Barbara Smith, Brookline, Mass.
Sylvia Winslow, Brookline, Mass.
Betsy Shrigley, Salem, Mass.
Olivia Ruedix, Cambridge, Mass.
Penelope Hill, Jamaica Plain, Mass.
Betty Mixter, Brookline, Mass.
Jane Hunnewell, Wellesley, Mass.
Betty Dow, Methuen, Mass.
Evelyn Dow, Methuen, Mass.
Barbara Ellershaw, Methuen, Mass.
Dorothy Klein, Methuen, Mass.
Mrs. Eleanor Matthews, Methuen, Mass.
Josephus Matthews, Methuen, Mass.
Mrs. Nettie T. Lyall, Methuen, Mass.
Josephine H. Emerson, Methuen, Mass.
Marion Bancroft, Lawrence, Mass.
Adeline Stillings, Lawrence, Mass.
Mrs. Henrietta Meyer, New York, N. Y.
Mrs. Anna Scherer, Mt. Vernon, N. Y.
Emily A. Hamilton, Hartford, Conn.
Helen E. Whitney, Brattleboro, Vt.
Helen Kirk Tupman, Anderson, Ind.
Janet E. McCloud, Gorham, Maine
Mrs. Gertrude Gooding McCloud, Gorham, Maine
Lee A. Marrs, Chicago, Ill.
Mrs. O. G. Schreibeis, Nutley, N. J.
O. G. Schreibeis, Nutley, N. J.
W. F. Purdy, Flushing, N. Y.
H. R. Leltenberger, Rochester, N. Y.
Mrs. Clarce J. Lewis, Oshkosh, Wis.
Miss Mary M. Ruth, Reading, Penna.
Dorothy I. Marsh, Washington, D. C.
Charles M. Marsh, Washington, D. C.

The Editor's Puzzle

90

At the meeting Monday the abolition of the tipping system was urged on the ground that it led to graft. One speaker said that he had recently been to a hotel in Paris and expected much interesing information on the subject. Another said when this should have come it should be turned over to the committee.

(Edited form of puzzle which appears on Daily Features page)

Friends Pay Tribute To Retiring Head Of New York University

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, May 4—Friends, admirers and acquaintances of Dr. Elmer Ellsworth Brown, retiring chancellor of New York University, including President Roosevelt, officers and members of the student body of the university, joined in honoring him at a dinner under the auspices of the Alumni Federation at the Waldorf-Astoria last night.

President Roosevelt, in a telegram to Mr. John Gerdes, chairman of the dinner committee, sent his "heartiest congratulations" to Dr. Brown upon his completion of 22 years' service as chancellor of New York University and "every good wish for his continued health and happiness in the service of his community and the nation."

Gov. Herbert H. Lehman and Dr. H. W. Chase, president of the University of Illinois, who will succeed Dr. Brown, also sent messages complimenting the distinguished educator on his constructive leadership and conveying their affectionate regards and best wishes. Dr. Robert Underwood Johnson, poet and former United States Ambassador to Italy, read a sonnet which he had composed for the occasion.

Dr. Brown urged his audience, which included 1200 graduates, to look, "not to the past, but to the future." The value of New York University will be judged, he said, by the "truth and soundness" of the work its graduates do. "The city and the world will find it out by the quality of the lives that you and your fellows will pour into their life."

President of Peru Names His Cabinet

LIMA, Peru, May 4 (AP)—Gen. Oscar Benavides, chosen Sunday as President of Peru a short time after President Sanchez Cerro had been assassinated, today swore in his Cabinet.

The ministers are:

Premier and Foreign Affairs, José Matias Mancanilla, reappointed.

Government Police, Posts and Telegraphs, Julio Chavez Cabello, reappointed.

War, Col. Antonio Beingeloa, reappointed.

Public Works and Railroads, Pablo Ernesto Sanchez Cerro.

Finance, Ignacio Brandariz, reappointed.

Justice and Education, Wenceslao Delgado.

Navy, Luis Flores.

Oklahoma and Kansas Governors 'Talk' Oil

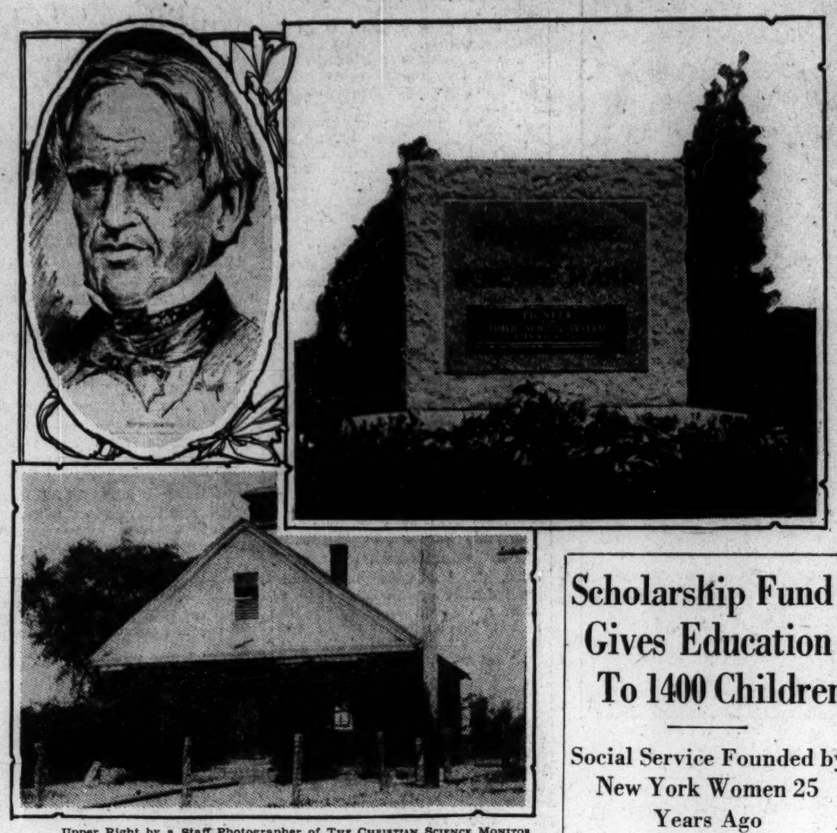
OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla., May 4 (AP)—Gov. William H. Murray of Oklahoma says the hope of the Kansas and Oklahoma oil industry lies not so much in limiting Texas production as in restricting imports of crude.

The Oklahoma Chief Executive, who conferred yesterday with Gov. Alfred M. Landon, of Kansas, concerning oil problems, also proposed that oil imports be prorated as is domestic production. After the conference, the governor recommended an amendment to the pending Administration oil regulation bill to restrict petroleum imports for the year to twice the imports for the last half of 1932, at which time imports "were the lowest in seven years."

Detroit Mayor Resigns May 9

DETROIT, May 4 (AP)—Mayor Frank Murphy will resign his office here on May 9, leaving Detroit May 13, and sailing from San Francisco for Manila on May 19 to take up his duties as Governor-General of the Philippines.

He Made the 'Deestrik Skule' Famous



Upper Right by a Staff Photographer of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

HORACE MANN, THE NATION'S SCHOOLMASTER

Upper Left—Horace Mann, Founder of the Public School System in the United States. Upper Right—Memorial Tribute Paid to Horace Mann by the Town of Franklin, Where He Was Born and Lived. Lower Left—Old Brick Schoolhouse in Franklin, One of the Oldest "Little Red Schoolhouses" in America.

Town of Franklin Honors Originator Of Public Schools

(Continued from Page 1)

was launched for the erection of a Horace Mann Memorial. It did not take long to raise the funds, and on May 4, 1929, the first official Horace Mann Day was observed, and a granite and bronze marker was unveiled as a permanent national shrine to the educator. Since that time, the town has more than made up for the years that went by without commemoration of his anniversary.

The Mann homestead was located on what, in the early days of Franklin, was known as "The Mann Plains." Horace's father was of limited circumstances and could not afford to give the boy anything more than a district school education. When he was 13, he lost his father, which left Horace the master of the household and farm. Between chores, he studied. Nights he would visit the consistory of the church where the Franklin gift books, which constituted the town's first public library, were kept. Here he pondered late every night over the difficult Greek and Latin until he acquired enough learning to enable him to enter Brown University at Providence as a sophomore when he was 20 years old. He graduated as valedictorian of his class.

Began Active Career

Still further to advance himself, he entered the law school at Litchfield, Conn. Upon finishing his law studies in the office of James Richards of Dedham, Horace was admitted to the bar. After four successful years as a lawyer, during which time he gained much prominence throughout the State, he was elected in 1827 a member of the General Court.

In 1833, he was chosen as State Senator from Suffolk County, serving for two years as President of the Senate. He was elected for 11 successive years as secretary of the Massachusetts Educational Board. He withdrew from all other activities to devote himself wholly to the task of building up and perfecting the educational system of the State. During the years in this office, he influenced the opening of the first normal school in the United States for the training of teachers, he established a system of county educational conventions, and gave directions for the erection of hundreds of common schools.

One of the first of these was built in his home town here and today stands near the center of the village. It is still in use and is in much the same condition as when it was built more than 150 years ago. It has been called the most typical "little red schoolhouse."

Tonight, another Horace Mann Day, will have passed. But the memory of the farmer-educator continues in the heart of every Franklin citizen and other patriots throughout the United States and the world. Certainly, Benjamin Franklin knew what he was doing when he made his gift a set of books instead of a set of bells.

French Honor Mayor Porter

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES—Mayor John C. Portant recently was decorated with the medal of the Legion of Honor, an award made by France through M. Henri Didot, French consul in Los Angeles. The medal was in recognition of the Mayor's services to French people, M. Didot said. At a banquet in Paris given for a group of mayors from American cities who were touring France, Mayor Porter declined to participate in a toast which was to be drunk in wine because of his belief in prohibition.

Scholarship Fund Gives Education To 1400 Children

Social Service Founded by New York Women 25 Years Ago

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, May 4—With all the emergency welfare groups that have sprung up since 1929 to meet the need for unemployment relief, less notice has been taken of the substantial social service programs being carried steadily forward by older organizations in this field, which in most cases have expanded their work to emergency proportions.

One such group, known to relatively few, is the Vocational Service for Juniors, whose special task is keeping talented poor children in school through scholarships.

Since 1908 this group has concerned itself with the high school boy and girl, child of poor parents, whom circumstances would ordinarily put in industry at 14 to supplement the family earnings. Today Mrs. Edward C. Henderson, who, with some associates, helped to found the service, is seeking funds to permit broadening the work of 25 years, in the realization that boys and girls are less than ever able today to pick and choose what they shall do. Indeed, while the primary aim of the service is to establish scholarships for talented children, it has grown in these jobless times to include other children of families in financial distress.

"I feel it is really the most important piece of work that can be done to save these children for constructive work," Mrs. Henderson said. "They may have to go into industry and take jobs for which they are not particularly suited. Being able to stay in school several years longer may make all the difference in the world in the future of a child."

In 25 years this service has carried through high or trade school courses 1400 boys and girls who otherwise would have had to leave school. At present the junior service scholarships are maintaining 150 children in school.

"We keep these children in their parents' homes by giving them a small allowance of from $3 to $6 a week—for it doesn't cost a great deal to keep a child in school," Mrs. Henderson said. "We see them every week, give them a small sum of money for carfare, lunches and needed clothing. But we do this only when the child is eager to remain in school and the parent eager to have him go."

New York State Drys To Launch Campaign In Urban Districts

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, N. Y., May 4—New York State drys are preparing to launch a strong campaign to take their movement into the big cities—to make it as strong in the urban centers as it is in rural sections. Indeed, only wet propaganda has given rise to the theory that the big cities are wet, according to many of the prohibition leaders.

"This wet propaganda would seek to convey the false assumption that the moral tone of the city falls below the rural standard," said Mr. E. S. Harris of Syracuse, a member of the emergency committee which brought 3000 Onondaga County signatures to the dry slate petitions for the May 23 election filed with the Secretary of State. It is true, however, that the dry movement has its roots in rural life and intends to nurture them, which it can best do by a revitalized urban offensive.

"Rural sensitiveness to the ravages of the alcoholic traffic has a thoroughly natural basis. In the small town the liquor derelict stays in their midst. People generally are friends of his; they know the family and, above all, they know personally the tragedy that is bound up with his plight.

"In urban centers when liquor has destroyed a man's heritage, he passes to the submerged sections of the city. He is forgotten. City people lose the personal contact to remind them of these human tragedies. Therein is the key to such differences as exist between the city and country."

"Drys must accept their share of the responsibility for allowing this to spring up. Above all, they must gear their offensive to dissipate the urban strangulation on their cause, based as it is on a false conception.

"Because we have failed in part to take command of our own movement, we have been moribund in equipping it with a parallel social and economic program such as the shift in population has demanded. That, we no longer can ignore if we are to maintain our own integrity," Mr. Harris said.

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CHICAGO
Otto Schnering, President

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Also Baby Ruth, Butterfinger and Buy Jiminy in generous 5c packages.

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The Miss Wilson sport oxford is developed in Corosan shade beige with trim of Fawn brown. Comfortable Cuban heel.

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Charlotte, N. C., 211 Tryon St.
Chattanooga, Tenn., 803 Market St.
East Liberty, Pa., 6016 Penn Avenue
Erie, Pa., 1010 State Street
Hartford, Conn., 89 Pratt Street
Huntington, W. Va., 945 Fourth Ave.
Philadelphia, Pa., 1016 Chestnut St.
Philadelphia, Pa., 1622 Chestnut St.
Pittsburgh, Pa., 533 Liberty Avenue
Providence, R. I., 286 Westminster St.
Richmond, Va., 421 E. Broad Street
Rochester, N. Y., 17 Clinton Ave., S.
Scranton, Pa., 124 N. Washington Ave.
Syracuse, N. Y., 432 S. Salina Street
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Bold Monetary Expansion Asked By British Bank

Midland Plan Indirectly Backs Inflation Policy of American Bill

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, May 4—A call for a bold national monetary policy upon expansionist lines to combat the world trade recession was issued here today in the Monthly Review of the Midland Bank, one of Britain's "big five" financial institutions.

Midland's pronouncement is intended particularly for Britain but applies also to other countries, including the United States. It thus indirectly supports the policy underlying the inflationist amendment to the American farm relief bill. It also falls into line with views now held by many of Britain's leading teachers of economy.

The Midland's intervention at the present critical moment is regarded as significant, since it means that one of the most important of Britain's banks has decided publicly to dissociate itself from the deflationary attitude hitherto adopted by the Bank of England.

Diminishing Tax Return

The Midland advocates deliberate departure from orthodox national accounting. "Experience," it says, "has demonstrated that when a country is overtaxed—that is, when taxation is at a level definitely repressive of business enterprise—the taxation yield declines steadily and creates a deficit in the face of the most rigid orthodoxy in budgeting. In such circumstances it becomes necessary to break through the sequence, since only by action well designed to stimulate trade and increase the nation's taxable income can the taxation yield be brought up to the level required to meet outgoings."

Midland urges that in Britain's case taxation should be reduced irrespective of whether such change appears at present likely to unbalance the budget. It criticizes the British Government for not having done this already. Referring to the cautiously orthodox budget statement made on April 25 by the Chancellor of the Exchequer, Mr. Neville Chamberlain, it says, "the one way open has been disregarded."

Equalization Fund Increased

Barclays Bank, another of Britain's "big five," takes the opposite view. Its monthly review today says: "The Chancellor of the Exchequer has been right in following the narrow but less popular path of sound finance." Lord Novar, presiding at the general meeting yesterday, of the Union Bank of Scotland, also approved Mr. Chamberlain's avoidance of the temptation to gamble by any spectacular move in the critical international position.

The Government announced today an even larger increase than anticipated, namely £175,000,000, to the existing exchange equalization fund. The increase is to enable the Bank of England to continue to iron out fluctuations in sterling between now and next autumn without reselling the large gold reserve it has accumulated in the course of its similar endeavors since September, 1931, when the previously existing £25,000,000 exchange fund was increased by £150,000,000.

The bank's operations have been criticized sometimes by inflationists as reducing the fall in sterling exchange that might otherwise have helped British trade and sometimes by deflationists who have thought endeavor was being made to keep sterling from rising toward dollar parity.

Official circles claim on the other hand that the fund is being used consistently to affect ultimate exchange trend in any direction, but only to mitigate fluctuations otherwise liable to upset the ordinary activities of British industry. At the moment the fund is preventing the pound from rising, but this, it is claimed, is due not so much to the deflationary movement of the dollar as to the fact that sterling is habitually strong in the spring and weak in the autumn.

Japan Sees Big Saving In Paying Obligations In Depreciated Dollars

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

TOKYO, May 4—It is estimated here that Japan stands to save upward of $60,000,000 figured on the present gold value of the dollar because of President Roosevelt's decision that holders of United States Government bonds in foreign countries will not receive interest in gold. The Japanese insist that President Roosevelt's decision must be reciprocal and intend to meet service charges on their gold dollar obligations in depreciated paper dollars, thus canceling the gold clauses in their dollar bond obligations.

The first case arose in connection with a Japanese holder of Japanese Government guaranteed gold dollar bonds who wired his bankers in New York if he could collect interest in gold.

The New York bank replied: "Under present gold restrictions here gold coin is not available to meet past due or maturing coupons on bonds containing the gold clause, so such items can be collected in current funds (namely paper dollar) only for face value without reservation."

Japanese bond holders accepted the recommendation, receiving paper dollars despite the gold loss of upward of 15 per cent. Hence it is apparent that the United States gold policy is indirectly saving the Japanese any percentage on their obligations in gold dollars by which the gold value dollar may be depreciated.

Practically all Japanese dollar bonds floated in the United States contain the so-called "gold clause" providing payment in gold dollars of a specified legal weight and fineness which is equivalent to providing payment in gold bullion by weight.

American regulations, however, now render these clauses inoperative and the Japanese believe the Americans cannot insist on their retention. If they do the case is certain to go to American courts.

Typical of the situation the Japanese electric power companies have outstanding around $144,000,000 in gold dollar bonds. All these loan contracts contain the so-called gold dollar clause.

The majority of these bonds are held by American investors who under the power companies' decision to pay future services in paper dollars stand to lose that amount in gold by which dollar is now depreciated. The situation presents the most complicated phase that May brought before the World Economic Conference.

Gold Embargo Covers Interest Due Abroad On American Bonds

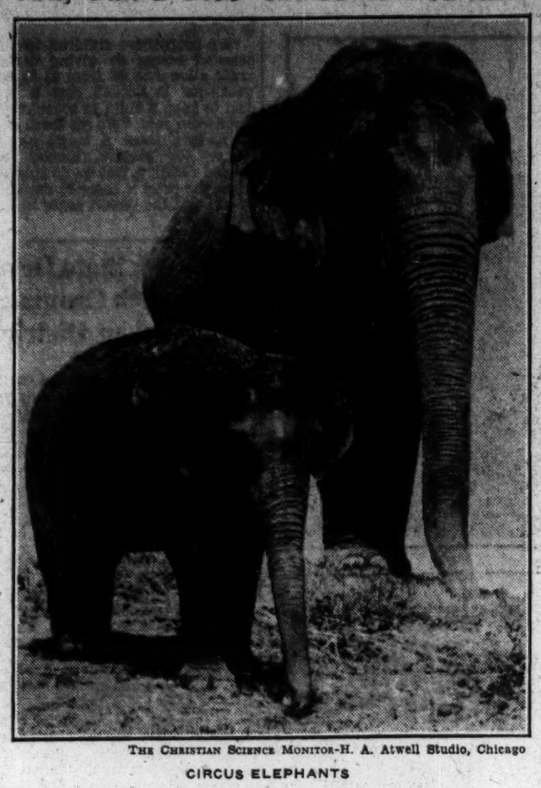
Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, May 3—President Roosevelt confirmed today that his prohibition of gold exports applied to interest payment on bond obligations held abroad, even if they are protected by the so-called gold clause.

The line of reasoning most widely heard at the White House is that it is impossible to apply one standard of payment to American citizens and another to bondholders abroad.

It is stated that the vast and overwhelming amount of such bond issues was subscribed at home, and that citizens of other countries buying such bonds should know that they are payable in the country of issue. There is no moral reason, it is declared, why the few holders abroad should expect a preference over the 90-odd per cent of holders domestically.

'Ma, Can I Give 'em Some Peanuts?'



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR-H. A. Atwell Studio, Chicago

CIRCUS ELEPHANTS

'Bigger 'n Better 'n Ever an' Its Comin' 'Ter Boston—Yeah'

The circus is on the way again.

From press agents' superlatives right down the line of rollicking elephantine monstrosities, Barnum & Bailey's and Ringling Brothers' combined shows are coming to the Boston Garden next Monday "bigger 'n' better 'n ever."

Thousands of breathless youngsters are counting the days, the hours and the minutes before this glamorous spectacle bursts over their swimming heads, and thousands of seemingly indifferent parents inwardly are boiling over with excitement as they await the once-a-year ordeal of taking the family to the circus.

From roadside billboards, vacant lot fences and subway walls, glaring posters have worked the buying public to the proper pitch. A thundering herd of ponderous pachyderms, no less than 50 all told, will link trunk to tail in circusdom's annual daisy-chain parade.

Scores of limber-jointed clowns will get slapped, kicked and steamrolled before a hilarious public that will laugh as though they have never seen the same thing year in and year out. The swans of the high wire will do their stuff and—well, we'll be seeing you there!

Latin-American Goals Based on Peace Pact

(Continued from Page 1)

is drawn up and put into operation the same serious injury must continue. Latin America, consequently, proposes to do something: it is going to Montevideo, Uruguay, for a conference in December, 1933, and will try and institute some sort of a pact that will outlaw war and settle troublesome controversies through arbitration. Can it do it?

Señor E. Gil Borges, assistant director of the Pan American Union, here evidently believes it can. Señor Borges is an authority on international law. The other day, in the course of a conversation, he assured the writer that the Latin-American peoples earnestly desired peaceable methods for solution of all internal and international disputes. He pointed out that Simon Bolivar, back in 1826, worked hard for international coöperation. This same earnest wish for arbitration is found whenever conversations with Latin-American envoys have turned to that subject. Yet, sometimes they ask, "How?"

Vital Points Lacking

The southern republics would like to have the answer to that query, for during 1923 delegates from the southern republics gathered in Santiago, Chile, to initiate the Treaty to Avoid or Prevent Conflicts Between American States. Weeks passed and their efforts brought forth what is often termed the Gondra Treaty, named after its author. It was good enough as far as it went, but it lacked many essentials.

However, undisturbed, other Latin-American delegates assembled at Washington during 1929 and drew up the Inter-American Convention on Conciliation, and the Inter-American Treaty of Arbitration. Again, the pacts were good, but this time they contained too many gadgets.

For example, the 1929 Inter-American Treaty of Arbitration, signed by 12 southern republics, declared that the pact should not deal with:

1. Issues antedating its promulgation.
2. Civil cases handed down by National Courts.
3. Controversies arising in the future if they related to acts done prior to the ratification of the treaty.
4. Issues directly or indirectly affecting the integrity of the national territory, and which were not questions of frontier or boundaries.

Likewise, the Arbitration Treaty drew sharp lines between what could be called juridical and what could be termed non-juridical.

Under juridical were listed:

1. The interpretation of a treaty.
2. Any question of international law.
3. The existence of any fact which if established would constitute a breach of international obligation.
4. The nature and the extent of reparation to be made for the breach of an international obligation.

Under non-juridical were listed:

1. Controversies which were within domestic jurisdiction of any of the parties to the dispute, and were not controlled in international law.
2. Controversies which affected the interest or referred to the action of a state not a party to the treaty.

Results Foreseen by Hughes

That misunderstanding would occur, Mr. Charles E. Hughes, Chief Justice of the United States, foresaw clearly. In 1929 he declared: "When we say 'not controlled by international law' we have obvious reference to those situations in which matters . . . become the subject of international consideration because they import international obligations."

Mr. Hughes was not alone in his misgiving, and yet—remiss as the treaties of 1929 turned out to be they were not wholly useless. The conciliation convention supplemented and strengthened the Gondra Pact. The duties of the commissions appointed under the Gondra Treaty were broadened to the extent that they might institute conciliatory measures for all controversies. The Arbitration Treaty provided for the arbitration of all differences of international character.

These instruments have been almost good enough to settle numerous disputes. Unfortunately, however, in so far as they concern the Gran Chaco war between Bolivia and Paraguay, the Gondra Treaty of 1923, which was the basis for the 1929 pacts, was not ratified by Bolivia, nor did it ratify the treaties of 1929.

As regards Colombia and Peru, now at war over the Leticia incident when Peruvian citizens seized the small Colombian town and claimed it for their own, neither Peru nor Colombia have deposited their ratification of the Treaty on Arbitration or the Treaty on Conciliation.

It sounds all very absurd, for if Latin-American nations really would outlaw war why will they not sign a treaty or treaties designed for just that purpose? Apparently the answer is, the lack of confidence one nation has for the other. Whether this be true, the fact remains that the peace machinery of the Latin-American continent requires considerable strengthening.

Somewhere in the making is a treaty, a treaty which will outlaw war. The best of intentions are valueless if they cannot be framed to be of practical use. Probably Latin America has come to this conclusion, for to the agenda of the Pan-American Conference at Montevideo during December, 1933, it has added, in one section covering the "Organization of Peace," a variety of topics relating to the prevention of American conflicts.

Increase in Navy Yard Activities Is Forecast

WASHINGTON, May 4 (AP)—Mayor James M. Curley of Boston said last night he had received from President Roosevelt assurance that activity at the Boston Navy Yard would be not only maintained but probably increased. He discussed the navy yard situation hurriedly with the Chief Executive after appearing at the White House as spokesman for the united conference of mayors.

Meanwhile, Mr. Samuel Silverman, corporation counsel for the city of Boston, arranged with the Interstate Commerce Commission for arguments on May 22 on the lighterage action brought by New Jersey and the Port of Boston against the Port of New York.

State Pythians Hear Supreme Chancellor

Speaking before a gathering of Knights of Pythias at the Hotel Statler last night, Mr. James Dunn Jr. of Cleveland, Supreme Chancellor, declared that "we are getting back to the fundamentals of the fatherhood of God and the brotherhood of man." He praised President Roosevelt for courageous leadership.

The affair was a reception and entertainment of the Massachusetts Grand Lodge, K. of P., Mr. Joseph E. Warner, Attorney-General, who is to become Grand Chancellor of Massachusetts, welcomed the guests in the name of the State.

Hoovers Visit Hoover Dam

PALO ALTO, Calif., May 4 (AP)—Former President Hoover and Mrs. Hoover left May 3 for a motor trip to southern California, the Mojave Desert and Boulder City. They did not announce their itinerary, but said they would return "during the week." Mr. Hoover has not seen the Boulder Canyon dam, which bears his name, since last fall on his return to Washington after the presidential election.

Veterans' Relief Nullifies 'Slash' Made by O'Brien

Bankers Refuse Demand for Long-Term Credit on City's Debts

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, May 3—Another "paper" discrepancy in the O'Brien-Tammany $114,000,000 budget-saving schedule was revealed today in action by the Board of Estimate's committee of the whole appropriating $1,000,000 for veterans' relief to continue funds exhausted in four months' administration of the $1,800,000 originally set aside for this purpose. This voids the O'Brien budget figures which reduced the city's relief appropriation for destitute veterans from $3,000,000 to $1,800,000, and the prospect is that the amount will have to be expanded still further before the summer is over.

The city, which is responsible for veterans' relief under state law, has 16,000 veterans on its rolls and the number is increasing. Of the total amount expended in support of one-time soldiers, sailors and marines, the State will reimburse the city up to 40 per cent.

Simultaneously the committee voted out for approval $5,000,000 in serial bonds for unemployment relief to the 125,000 persons on the city's home relief rolls and the 77,000 on its work relief rolls. The State will add $3,165,000 to this sum, its grant having been increased by $1,000,000 through funds made available by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation loan to the State.

Irked by the bankers' insistence that unemployment relief funding here be confined to short-term loans which necessitates carrying relief operations from month to month, the city administration will seek to extend these borrowings over a five or 10-year period.

With the exception of one $5,000,000 five-year bond issue for this purpose, the bankers have refused to subscribe to long-term municipals, so that of the $30,000,000 expended for this purpose, $25,000,000 has been a drain upon the city's current revenues. Such a system puts the burden of relief costs upon taxpayers who are now supporting the city.

The veterans' appropriation is regarded as typical of the bookkeeping items which are now necessitating borrowing that will have to be repaid out of the 1934 budget.

While the bankers last week extended $144,000,000 in revenue bills in anticipation of May tax collections, there is considerable question in financial quarters how the city is going to get revenue sufficient to continue its heavy tax-anticipation borrowings and at the same time carry on its burdensome unemployment relief program.

Boston Art Notes

Theresa Bernstein

At the Vose Galleries, there may be seen oils by Miss Theresa Bernstein, who appears for the first time in Boston. Her name has been known to us for her displays in New York, and her appearance in women's exhibitions. She is unmistakably a member of the Left Wing.

Her pictures divide easily into portraits, landscapes and figure compositions, in each of which she seems to employ an independent style. She is at her very best in the landscape subject, in which she has fullest control of her medium, unhampered by the intrusive personality of the model.

The landscapes include depictions of the harbor and fisheries at Gloucester. The roofs, the boat hulks, the rigging are carefully drawn with a mesh of lines, and the local tones are touched in lightly and transparently with an aquarelle quality. The distances are maintained skillfully; the masses well coordinated; the atmosphere sensitively suggested. Many of these pictures lean more fully toward drawing than toward painting, for the color is an addition or supplement to the lineal scheme. Occasionally Miss Bernstein steps out with a bolder stroke and a thicker impasto of post-impressionist tradition, with Cézanne-like patches of highly saturated color.

In the portrait there seems to be a rivalry between the domination of line and of form. Occasionally one idiom capitulates to the other. Generally in the hands and arms there is a smooth flow of line, making of the limbs a fine, sensitive pattern, while in the facial features the artist dwells upon formal elements, disposition of shadows and lights, lumps and hollows. The habiliments are treated in the twofold manner with the addition of color. Miss Bernstein lays up the flesh tints to whitish tones, thus characterizing her sitters with a certain exoticism which has persisted in portrayals in the linear manner from Botticelli down.

After looking at the aggregate of Miss Bernstein's canvases we are left with an agreeable sensation of the presence of delicately wrought and exquisitely applied traceries. She has been schooled to evince beauty from line and she succeeds in her attempt generally, whether it is a continuous, persistent, a tenuous or a hatched line. Her work is not uniform, but this trait occurs most frequently.

D. A.

Marine Group Learns Of Coast Guard Work

Capt. Randolph Ridgely Jr., superintendent of the United States Coast Guard Academy at New London, Conn., told members of the Merchant Marine Club of Boston, Inc., at their meeting at the Boston Chamber of Commerce Building last evening, some little known details of the service.

The Coast Guard, he said, is charged with "protecting the customs revenue," and thus endeavors to stop smuggling to avoid payment of duties. This has led to wide prohibition enforcement work and "we have a pretty good record," he stated. Captain Ridgely deprecated the publicity regarding "shooting up of private boats and of citizens." He said that there were only 28 fatalities of suspected rumrunners in 10 years, to illustrate that the Coast Guard are not out to destroy but merely to perform their duty.

In the last 10 years, he said, vessels and cargoes worth $416,000,000 have been saved by the Coast Guard and 2000 persons were rescued from such craft. "This is an average of $41,600,000 per year in property saved and the cost has only been an average of $9,000,000 per year," he said.

Trade Group Head Reelected

Mr. David F. Edwards of the Boston Chamber of Commerce and president of the Saco-Lowell shops, was reëlected a director of the United States Chamber of Commerce at the annual meeting of that organization in Washington it was announced by the Boston Chamber today.

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Berlin's Dignity and Roominess Temper City's Hustling Tone

Quiet Backwaters With Gems of Architecture Adjoin Busy Highways—Famous Tiergarten Affords Wealth of Greenery and Freedom

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN—The German capital stands in a class by itself. A superficial view suggests that it is merely a modern hustling metropolis, built to meet the nineteenth century expansion in trade and commerce. It pulsates with activity and energy.

But this is not all. It has something else, dignity, space for further growth, perspective. One can breathe here.

From a provincial garrison town of about 200,000 inhabitants at the beginning of the last century, Berlin has developed rapidly until today it is the second largest city in Europe. But for the preference of some of the kings of Prussia for Potsdam, and the tendency of the aristocracy to spend only a short winter season away from their estates, this city might have developed earlier, and not have had to wait until trade and industry enabled it to come into its own. It is one of the few European capitals which have developed largely without the aristocracy as art patrons.

Small Towns Absorbed

Though there are fortunately some isolated examples of art from earlier periods, its richest heritage dates from the seventeenth century—from the time of the "Grosse Kurfürst," who first united Brandenburg and Prussia.

Like most capitals, the Greater Berlin of today has absorbed a number of small towns around it. Berlin and Kölln together formed a township which can be traced back to the thirteenth century, but its present greatness as a metropolis goes back to April 27, 1920, when eight neighboring towns and a number of small and rural districts combined with it to give it its present significance.

Older Berlin has to be searched for. There are no special show "art quarters," with palaces and houses in period architecture like the "Mala Strana" (Kleinseite) in Prague or parts of old Vienna. Many relics of the past have been sacrificed to modern traffic demands, while some others have been removed to places of greater safety.

The "Gendarmenmarkt," acknowledged to be one of the finest squares in the seventeenth century, has long since disappeared, and if one wishes to see the "Gerichtslaube" (Porch of Courts of Justice) of the "Gontard Colonnades," the one is to be found in the grounds of the Babelsberg Castle near Potsdam, and the other in the Kleistpark. Their original positions were in the old Berlin Rathaus and on the Alexanderplatz, where a large warehouse of Wertheim's now stands.

Churches From Middle Ages

There are architectural gems for the connoisseur. From the Middle Ages there still exist such Gothic churches as the Nicolai, the Mary and the Klosterkirchen. Baroque is well represented by Andreas Schlüter, who stands to Berlin in much the same relation as Fischer von Erlach to Vienna.

In the "Zeughaus" (Armory) and Charlottenburg Castle and the monument to the Grosse Kurfürst (Frederick Wilhelm) are some of the finest of his works. Later Baroque, such as the Reichspresident's palace in the Wilhelmstrasse or the opera house of Knobelsdorf, are reminders of Frederick the Great's contributions to Berlin, while with the Brandenburger Tor and the Foreign Office, comes the beginning of the work of the last century, to which so much of this city's architecture belongs.

Berlin being so much the city of the present, "the New York of Europe," the visitor may never even hear of the quiet backwaters behind some of the busiest thoroughfares. Among these are the Jüdenhof, which today has no Jews, it is said, but boasts one of Berlin's oldest acacia trees. Or in the Petristrasse, there are still old houses from the seventeenth century, in the courtyards of which "cobblestones still harass the feet," where there are wooden raftered ceilings, and fine old stairways.

The house of Nicolai the Bookseller in the Bruderstrasse, in the inner garden of which Theodor Körner, the poet of the War of Liberation (1813-1815), loved to sit, or the "Haus zum Nussbaum," so dear to Heinrich Siller, the sketcher, must live in the memories of the Berliner.

Open Spaces; Wide Streets

So often, some of the best examples, such as Veitel Ephraim's palace in the Poststrasse or Count Schwerin's palace on Molkenmarkt, which is now a big furniture store, are missed in the traffic, but their beauty of line is as simple and arresting as that of the most imposing modern tenement house.

There is also the Berlin of the fine, wide open spaces and broad streets, like the Lustgarten and the Unter den Linden or the Heerstrasse, and of the newest modern buildings, like the Columbus House on the Potsdamerplatz or the tenement settlements like Siemensstadt or Lankwitz.

Berlin is the city of contrast. Westward to Potsdam, woods and lakes, from Köpenick to Spandau, a sea of houses.

What other city has such a park as the Tiergarten, not on the outskirts, but in the very heart of it, so that one can escape in a few minutes from the bustle of Potsdamerplatz or Friedrichstrasse to greenery and freedom?

Berlin, on the Spree, we were taught in our geography lessons! But how many more streams are here—the Havel, Dahme, Panke, Erpe and Wuhle, are all included in Greater Berlin.

There is grim realism in this city, but romence also for those who will look for it!

Property Tax Relief Called Imperative

Relief for real estate owners from added taxation burdens is imperative, Mr. Leverett Saltonstall, Speaker of the State House of Representatives, declared last night at the fourth annual banquet of the Boston Credit Bureau, at the Ritz-Carlton.

These owners, he said, are faced with a tax burden $84,000,000 in excess of that in 1930. He pointed out ways in which about $55,000,000 may be deducted from this amount through various tax diversions. The remaining sum of about $29,000,000 would increase the tax rate about $4 unless the Legislature does something about it, he added. The Legislature, he believes, can take three courses.

"It may pass a new tax bill as suggested by the Governor and estimated by the Committee on Taxation to yield approximately $25,000,000; or it may leave the burden on real estate, which I believe is impossible, or it may use the credit of the Commonwealth and pass the burden along to the future," Mr. Saltonstall declared. However, he added, "We must not abuse that credit because we never can tell when it will be necessary."

Colleagues Honor Episcopal Bishop

Delegates to the Episcopal Diocesan convention were the guests of the Episcopalian Club of Massachusetts at a dinner given at the Copley-Plaza last night in honor of Bishop Samuel G. Babcock, who has just completed 20 years of service as Suffragan Bishop of Massachusetts.

Bishop William Lawrence paid tribute to the guest of honor for his long and honorable service. Bishop Henry Knox Sherrill praised Bishop Babcock's efficient handling of the diocese and expressed his hope that he would be able to continue for many more years.

Navy Yard Announces Opening for Shipfitter

Applications for a position as shipfitter in the Navy Yard service, Boston, Mass., will be received by the recorder of the labor board up to May 11. Applicants must have served a four-year apprenticeship or its equivalent in the trade of shipfitter.

Applications and information may be obtained from the recorder, labor board, United States Navy Yard, Boston, or from the district manager, First United States Civil Service District, 1501 Customhouse Tower, Boston.

Scholarships Awarded By Graduate School

Scholarships were awarded to 22 students in the Harvard Graduate School of Education, according to an announcement this morning by Dr. Henry W. Holmes, dean of the school. Nine awards were made for the full academic year of 1933-34 and 19 for half-year periods.

The awards total $4250 or an average of about $200 each. The Phi Delta Kappa scholarship was awarded to Arthur A. Hitchcock 2d, of Deimar, N. Y., and the other eight full-year scholarships are known as "faculty scholarships."

Berlin Architecture Runs Gamut of Curving Modernism and Angular Romanticism

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor by Lili Rethi

LEFT—MODERN BERLIN: COLUMBUS HOUSE ON POTSDAMERPLATZ. RIGHT—A STREET IN "OLD" BERLIN

Rotarians to View New England Scenes

One of the interesting features of the convention of Rotary International to be held in Boston June 26 to 30, will be an exhibition of paintings glorifying the New England country. In order to give the 15,000 visitors from all over the world an opportunity to see the beauties of New England, Mechanics Hall will be hung with 100 or more paintings. Many of Boston's leading artists have already accepted invitations to exhibit.

Mr. Roger Greely, an architect of the firm of Kilham, Hopkins & Greely, will have charge of decorating the hall. In so far as it is possible authentic New England atmosphere will govern the decorations and provide background for the paintings.

Mr. Sidney Woodward has been asked to represent the House of Friendship Committee in assembling and arranging the exhibition.

Book Companies Block College Text 'Ponies'

Use of textbook abridgments and outlines sold by private tutoring bureaus to college students "cramming" for examinations was deplored yesterday by Dr. Alfred C. Hanford, dean of Harvard College, as having a demoralizing effect on the students and detrimental to publishers of the textbooks.

Dr. Hanford made this declaration before Judge Elisha H. Brewster of the Federal Court in an action brought by the Houghton Mifflin Co., the MacMillan Co., and Ginn & Co., against the College Tutoring Bureau of Cambridge. The companies sought a temporary injunction against further distribution of these abridgments and outlines, on the charge that 200 abridgments already seized by court order are in violation of the copyright. Judge Brewster granted the injunction.

Canada Plans Exhibits For Chicago's Big Fair

OTTAWA, May 4 (AP)—Exhibits to illustrate the tourist possibilities of Canada, traveling accommodations, national resources and the products of agriculture, mining and lumbering, are being arranged for Canada's participation in the World's Fair at Chicago. The Dominion Government, through the Department of Trade and Commerce, is participating, along with the Canadian National and Canadian Pacific Railways.

Canada has been given an outstanding location in the great hall of the Travel and Transport Building at the fair. A huge colored map of Canada, lighted by 14 floodlights, will make a striking background for the Canadian display.

School Symphony Band To Play at Jordan Hall

A musical program has been arranged for the Boston Public School Symphonyy Band to be given at Jordan Hall on Wednesday evening, May 10. The concert will be held to further public interest in music and show what is being done in the development and education of children along musical lines.

Mr. Fortunato Sordillo, assistant director of music in Boston public schools, declared that now, more than ever, the importance of good music should be emphasized and not have to sustain even a temporary setback because of the stress of economic problems.

Petition to Remove Judge Stone Favored

The Judiciary Committee of the Legislature yesterday voted to report favorably the petition requesting Gov. Joseph B. Ely to remove from office Justice Arthur P. Stone of the third eastern Middlesex District Court in Cambridge. The vote was 10 to 5.

Judge Stone is charged with "misappropriating certain funds intrusted in his care as fiduciary officer appointed by the Probate Court." Findings are the result of four weeks of hearings.

Connecticut Exports Drop About $10,000,000

WASHINGTON, May 4 (AP)—With typewriters as the leading product, exports of merchandise from Connecticut last year were valued at $15,219,161, according to Commerce Department reports which said the total compared with $25,067,378 in 1931. The typewriter exports were valued at $1,728,717 against $2,475,447 the preceding year.

The value of sewing machines for factory or industrial use was given as $789,753, compared with $872,604 in 1931. Ammunition exports fell from $932,992 in 1931 to $688,313.

Once Property of Austrian Royalty, Viennese Now Enjoy Parks and Gardens

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

VIENNA—Warm spring days see regiments of begonias, tulips, pansies, petunias, narcissi, daffodils, and other flowers being marched through the streets here to fill the park gardens.

Vienna claims to be one of the best planned cities with public gardens in Europe. There are seven square yards of green, open space for every single inhabitant. Every quarter of the city has its carefully tended, flower-filled parks. Since the war, under the Socialist administration, the space devoted to public gardens has been increased by 27 per cent, and now comprises 700 acres, besides many grass and flower plots along the avenues and boulevards.

In supplying this extensive area with flowers the municipality of Vienna has become one of the largest gardeners in central Europe. It owns expanses of greenhouses.

Above all things the Viennese like music and being out of doors. They combine these pleasures by singing in the woods, by building statues to composers in their city squares and by listening to their finest musicians singing and playing in the parks.

Round Table Aims To Scan Reforms In Indian Affairs

To Examine 'White Paper Scheme' Containing Proposals for Constitution

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—What in effect is another Round Table Conference in London, to report further upon the proposed new Government for India, has been constituted.

This body will consist primarily of a joint committee comprising 16 members of the British House of Lords, and a similar number of M. P.'s. To these have been added 28 representatives of the chief communities in India who are to coöperate in a consultative capacity. Of these visitors from India, 24 have been members of one or all of the three round table conferences already held in London.

The remaining four include one representative each of the two existing legislative chambers at Delhi, and two Indian newspaper editors who have been closely associated with Mr. Gandhi and the Congress Party.

The committee is presided over by Lord Linlithgow. Its function is to examine in detail what is known as the "white paper scheme" which contains the tentative proposals of the British Cabinet for the new constitution. It is to take evidence and has authority to propose changes of any kind, its object being to draft a final scheme to form the basis of legislative measures necessary to give effect to the great constitutional change that has been so long and so carefully considered.

The committee includes critics as well as supporters of the scheme; those approving it, however, being in sufficient majority to render improbable the introduction of any very far-reaching changes at this stage.

The committee has commenced its sittings in advance of the arrival of the representatives from India. It will submit a report to both houses of the British Parliament before the close of the present session.

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The Young Folks' Page

The Howling of a Dog

By RUSSELL GORDON CARTER

Part II

RAIN was still falling when Frank set forth on his route the following morning. Much of the snow was gone, and in places the streets were dark and glistening. Here and there a soaked and bedraggled cat or dog slunk along an alleyway.

Returning home in the afternoon, he noticed open water in the marshes. Far out, beyond a cluster of little island hummocks, there was a long broad streak of it, almost black beneath the low scudding dark clouds. Other streaks and patches showed in the vague distance.

* * *

Frank received no answer to either of his letters. It was as if he had never written them. Well, at least he had done his duty. But he was not satisfied! The half-starved cats and dogs that he saw every morning were a constant reminder of neglect to which the town—the respectable and well-to-do town of Bayville!—was apparently indifferent! He decided one evening that he would take his courage in both hands the next day and call at the home of Judge Morton! He would tell the Judge a number of things that he had not been able to put in the letter, and if the Judge really held humanitarian views . . .

Marooned

Early the following morning, on his way to town, Frank halted abruptly on the road through the marshes. From far off came the mournful howling of a dog. For a few seconds Frank stood with lips parted and head lifted, his blue eyes wide and puzzled. . . . A dog—a dog out there in the marshes? How could a dog possibly have found its way out there beyond all that open water? . . . And then he remembered the dark gaunt shape that he had seen before the ice broke up.

Again came the mournful howling from out of the early-morning darkness, prolonged, unutterably forlorn.

"It must be that same dog," thought Frank, "the one that gave me such a scare."

The boy stood shivering in the damp wind, trying in vain to pierce the darkness that shrouded the marshes. The howling ceased for a brief period, then began again. Evidently the poor creature was marooned, probably on one of the many hummocks near the far side. No doubt he had been caught there when the ice broke up, and now he was a prisoner . . . a prisoner for at least a week. . . . Frank compressed his lips. It was not pleasant, that mournful howling!

At last he continued on his way. He had his job, and people were depending upon him for their morning papers. But the howling seemed to follow him, to ring in his ears. "I'm foolish to keep thinking about that dog!" he said to himself. "Why should I let it worry me?"

But even after he had served his route and was at school, the mournful howling was still in his ears; and in the afternoon, as he made his way homeward, he knew that he must do something about it. His call on Judge Morton would have to wait!

A Prisoner

On the road that cut through the marshes, he halted and gazed toward the west. The air was cooler and held a threat of snow, but the rain of the past few days had done its work: the vast expanse of dark water was dotted with patches of ice that moved slowly southward, drifting with the sluggish tide. He listened attentively, with gaze fixed on the little hummocks far off; he saw no movement, but once he thought he heard the howling again. Yes, he had not been mistaken. There it was a second time, very faint, trembling toward him on the wind from the northwest. . . . The dog must be a prisoner on one of those distant hummocks.

At home, Frank tossed his books onto the hall table and called to his mother. He heard her answering voice from upstairs.

"I'm going out again, mother."

"Very well, Frank. Better put on your heavy sweater."

Yes, that was a good suggestion: it might be chilly out there in the marshes in an open boat! He put his big gray coat sweater on over the small blue one that he was wearing and took his black woolen skating cap from the closet. Then picking up his heavy fur-lined gloves, he went out the back door. He was prepared for the thing he planned to do!

On the Way

At the edge of a creek some 300 yards behind the house, he found a small overturned flat-bottomed skiff that he and some of the other boys from the town had used for fishing during the summer months—a crude makeshift affair, but serviceable. Beside it lay two long poles. In a few minutes he had righted the skiff and pushed it into the creek. He picked up the stouter of the two poles and stepped aboard. Standing in the stern, he propelled the boat out into the marsh.

Brr! He was glad he had put on that extra sweater! The wind was much colder than he had imagined. It came in fitful driving gusts that ruffled the dark water, forming little whitecaps.

In calm weather poling would have been easy work, for the water was not more than three or four feet deep even in the center of the marsh, but the bleak wind seemed to play all sorts of capricious tricks with the light craft, now thrusting it sidewise against cakes and masses of drifting ice, now catching hold of the bow and swinging it suddenly about, now veering its direction to send the skiff shooting off at a wholly unexpected angle.

With teeth set, Frank gave the best that was in him, making for the line of distant hummocks where a gaunt brown dog was a prisoner. From time to time the forlorn howling reached the boy: it was louder now, but he was still unable to see the animal, and it was impossible for him to be sure of the exact point from which the sound came. He knew only that it was somewhere ahead of him, in the west.

He was well past the middle of the great marsh when the sky let loose a sudden flurry of snow—big moist flakes that whirled and swept obliquely toward the southeast. For several minutes he could see nothing except those racing, flying flakes. Then the flurry ceased with startling abruptness and he found that the skiff was headed due south.

Standing in the stern, dusted all over with clinging snowflakes, Frank swung the craft about, fighting the wind. Suddenly he saw something move on one of the largest of the island hummocks some two hundred yards ahead of him—a dark shape that leaped and ran. Almost at the same moment he heard frantic barking—a desperate supplicating sound.

Frank threw his weight upon the pole. "I'm coming, old boy" he muttered. "I'm coming!"

The wind seemed to increase in fury. It lashed at the skiff, thrusting the bow this way and that, but the boy held on his course. Very slowly he urged the craft nearer and nearer the hummock. Now he was only a score of yards distant, and the dog was barking frantically . . . now the distance was a scant dozen yards . . .

The next instant—a wild and furious gust of wind that spun the skiff sidewise . . . a desperate lunge with all his weight upon the pole . . . and then crack went the pole and Frank landed on his face in the stern.

Half-dazed, he pushed himself upward, still clinging to the end of the pole, which had broken near the middle. The wind was driving the helpless craft southward away from the hummock, and the dog, seeing it go, was howling piteously.

With both hands upon the gunwale, Frank pushed his legs over the side into the bitterly cold water. Standing knee-deep beside the boat, he clung to it desperately. He braced himself, waited a few seconds for the blast to slacken, then made slowly toward the land, dragging at the skiff.

The Rescue

He reached the hummock in the midst of a second flurry of snow—a wilder and more prolonged flurry than the first. As he pulled the craft up on to the partly frozen mud, the dog leaped at him, barking joyously. The boy staggered before the onslaught. "Good old fellow! Good old fellow!" It was the same dog that had launched itself at him that first morning in Judge Morton's garden—lean, half-starved, hollow-eyed—the same dog, beyond a doubt.

The flurry slackened. The wind went howling across the water. It sang mournfully among the brown reeds and grasses that tufted the hummock. And Frank stood almost ankle deep in freezing mud. The dog had leaped into the skiff and was shivering against one of the thwarts. Now the poor creature began to whimper, as if urging him to get into the boat.

"A nice fix!" Frank murmured between violently chattering teeth. There in the skiff lay the piece of broken pole; it was scarcely three feet long. "We can never get back with that!"

Snow was falling steadily now, in a way that indicated the beginning of a considerable storm. Frank squinted toward the east, but could see nothing except driving flakes swirling toward dark water. Behind him and on either side stretched acres of swampy waste land. Overhead the sky was darkening.

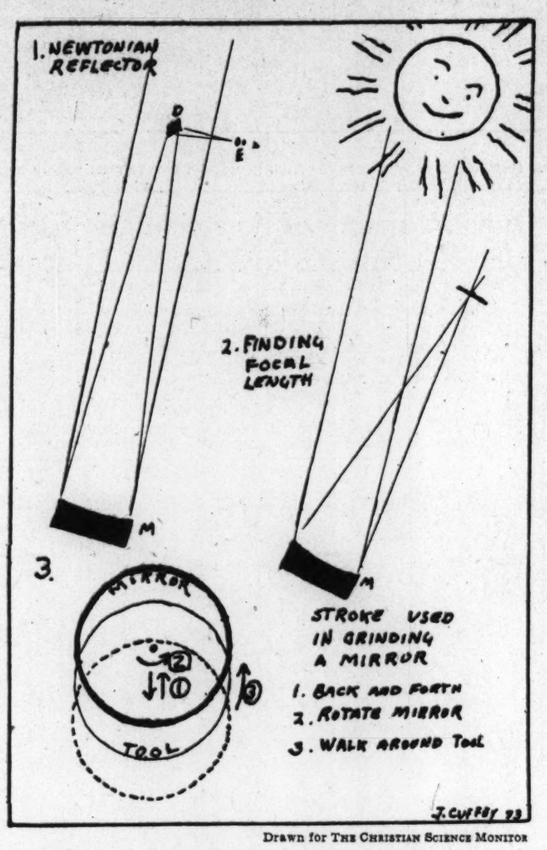
"A nice fix!" he repeated. Night was coming on, and a wild storm was blowing, and here he was, a prisoner!

He began to explore the hummock—a task soon accomplished. The piece of land was not more than 20 feet long and scarcely half a dozen feet wide. There was nothing on it except grass and reeds. Against the western side, however, he noticed something floating in the water: it was a discolored stave from a small barrel that had once held paint. He fished it out and scrutinized it doubtfully. Could he paddle with it? He shook his head, frowning. With so violent a wind sweeping diagonally across the marsh, he had little hope of using the thing effectively as a paddle. Nevertheless he held on to it.

* * *

Night was closing in rapidly. This thought made him forget temporarily that he was cold and that ice was forming on his shoes and on his trouser legs . . . Blackness and the shriek and moan of the wind . . Gray flakes sweeping obliquely downward past his eyes. . . And now the dog was howling again.

[To Be Concluded Next Thursday]



DRAWN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Left—Diagram for Making a Reflecting Telescope. Above—The Telescope Made and Mounted by James Cuffey.

Reflecting Telescopes

By JAMES CUFFEY

Many of the readers of this page will recall "The Joys of 'Tinkering' with a Lens" (January 26, 1933), telling of James Cuffey's interesting experiments in making cameras and telescopes. In response to many requests, James has written the following article for us, which will doubtless be read with keen interest by all interested in amateur astronomy.

WHEN Sir Isaac Newton invented the reflecting telescope he applied the theory of the concave mirror to the forming of a distant object's image suitable for examination with a microscope, or eyepiece. The result was that the object seemed very near, depending for its nearness upon the distance (a), from image to eyepiece, and (b), from image to mirror. Newton himself, however, made only a single small model of his telescope, and it remained for Sir William Herschel to develop it.

Herschel made telescope after telescope, all reflectors; his largest had a metal mirror four feet in diameter, and five or six inches thick.

Since Herschel's time, many large reflectors, all of them patterned mainly after Newton's little model, have been made, the largest being the well-known 100-inch reflector at Mt. Wilson, California.

The Newtonian reflector consists of a concave mirror, M, and a small flat diagonal mirror, D, which reflects the image out to the eyepiece, E. The flat mirror obstructs about 5 per cent of the star's light, but this is not a serious drawback. Both reflections are from the front surfaces of the mirrors, and since none of the light passes through the glass, ordinary plate glass may be used for their construction.

The concave mirror is the only part of the telescope that requires much time to construct. It is, in fact, the most important part of the telescope.

The mirror disk must be a substantial piece of plate glass, preferably as thick as possible. A mirror six inches in diameter should be about one inch thick; however, there is no definite rule in this direction. I once made a fairly good five-inch mirror out of heavy plate window glass.

The mirror must be dished out on the front surface until it is capable of forming an image at a convenient distance. There are several ways of hollowing out the front face of the glass; Ritchey (who built the hundred-inch) runs a convex iron tool back and forth over the mirror, with grit between iron and glass. The glass soon wears away and becomes concave to fit the iron tool.

However, iron tools are expensive and the best way to grind out a small mirror is to invert it on top of a similar glass disk, or tool, and put carborundum and water between them: The mirror disk should be (a) pushed back and forth over the tool, (b) rotated about its center, and (c) the worker must constantly shift his position about the tool.

After grinding in this manner for an hour or two, the worker will find the mirror disk becoming noticeably concave. A coarse carborundum (about No. 70), and a long back and forth stroke will hollow out the mirror sufficiently in two or three hours. The focal length may be tested by wetting the front face of the mirror to make it reflective, and using it to focus the sun's rays upon a piece of paper (Fig. 2). When the image is smallest, the distance from mirror to paper is the focal length. Four or five feet is a suitable focal length for a six or seven inch mirror.

When the disk has been sufficiently concaved, it is too full of pits and scratches from the coarse abrasive to be capable of being polished to a nice shiny surface. Therefore it is customary to fine grind with successively smaller grains of abrasive, ending up with the finest obtainable. A suitable series of fine carborundum abrasives is Nos. 100, 180, 220, 400, 600. Usually, a half hour's grinding on each grade is sufficient, provided a very short back and forth stroke is used. One needs only about a tablespoonful of each grit.

After fine grinding, the mirror surface is beautifully smooth but not reflective. Therefore the tool is coated with either pitch, resin, coal tar, paraffin, or even beeswax, and the motions of the grinding repeated, using now jeweler's rouge, instead of abrasive, between mirror and lap.

From three to eight hours' work will suffice to bring the mirror surface to the most beautiful glossy surface imaginable.

Figuring, or parabolizing the mirror, is hardly necessary on one's first mirror. An unfigured mirror performs wonderfully, in fact, far better than the commercial run of field glasses, binoculars, and even surveyor's transit telescopes.

After polishing, one should silver his mirror. Several methods will be found in chemistry or physics handbooks. However, an unsilvered mirror is very convenient for use on the sun, or moon, or even on the bright stars and planets.

To be used conveniently, the mirrors must be fastened rigidly with respect to one another. The usual procedure is to place the mirror at the bottom of a metal tube, with the diagonal and eyepiece near the other end. However, a tube is not necessary, and a single bar or rod with a bracket at one end to hold the mirror and a hole bored in the other for the eyepiece and diagonal support may be used.

My latest telescope has a 12-inch parabolic mirror made of plate glass an inch and a quarter thick (a former porthole window of a battleship). It is attached to the bottom of a welded iron framework tube nine feet long by means of three adjusting screws. The diagonal at the top of the tube is a piece of flat plate glass, about two by three inches in size.

The whole tube may be rotated in its cradle in order to bring the eyepiece into a convenient position for observation. To the cradle is attached a face plate which is held by two roller bearings to the polar axis. The roller bearing were obtained from an old Dodge front wheel assembly.

The mounting is an equatorial, that is, one of its axes is parallel to that of the earth. Thus, it is possible to keep the telescope pointing continuously at a star by some mechanical means, which slowly turns this axis at the same rate the earth turns over in its daily rotation. For this purpose, I am using an old tire pump. A weight slowly forces water through a small pinhole in the pump, pulling a string which turns the axis through a sector. This makeshift apparatus is very convenient, for without it, a star would move out of view in a few seconds because of the earth's motion.

In all, the large telescope has cost about $50. However, one equal to it in power and quality, if bought from an optician would cost about ten times as much. Small reflectors, those ranging in aperture from six to eight inches, do not need such an elaborate mounting, and the materials to build one should not cost more than $10 or $15.

Making the 12-inch mirror took about 55 hours, of which about 35 were used in figuring. The mirror is perfectly paraboloidal, and the images given by it remain sharp even under very high powers.

The following bibliography will provide interesting and helpful reading:

Periodicals

Scientific American, Vol. 104, P. 204, February, 1911.

Scientific American, Vol. 103, P. 260, October, 1910.

Scientific American, occasional articles in issues since 1928.

St. Nichals Magazine, Vol. 35, P. 653, May, 1908.

Books

Amateur Telescope Making; Ingalls (very useful).

The Telescope; Bell.

The Stamp Corner

By FRANK L. WILSON

WITH the coming of milder weather and better flying conditions the Graf Zeppelin is scheduling various flights to different neighboring countries and also to South America.

One of these trips, which promises to be quite outstanding, is the formal call at Rome on May 29th when the Graf Zeppelin will make a special trip there en route to Barcelona, Pernambuco and Rio de Janeiro. To celebrate the event Italy is having printed a special set of six pictorial air mail stamps for itself and a set each for the Ægean Islands, Tripolitania, Cyrenaica and San Marino. A special air connection will be made with the Italian Colonies to meet the Graf Zeppelin at Rome.

The stamps will be bi-colored and of larger size than the regular stamps. In the Italian set, the design on the 3L shows the Pyramid of Caius Cestius, the 5L a view along the Appian Way, the 10L the new Stadium of Mussolini, the 12L the castle of St. Angelo, the 15L the old Roman Forum and the 2OL the Imperial Way.

The Tripolitania designs show the Zeppelin seen through the arch of Marcus Aurelius, the bas-reliefs on whose front show the chariots of Minerva and Apollo; Giambologna's bronze Mercury; and Guido Reni's "Dawn" with a view of the Zeppelin emerging from the clouds. The Cyrenaica designs picture a giant shooting an arrow from his bow thus comparing this with the speed of the Zeppelin, Pegasus outlined in the clouds, and an ancient galley at sea. On each of the stamps appears the Graf Zeppelin in various poses of flight.

Another interesting set of stamps issued by Italy commemorates the fiftieth anniversary of the annexation of Eritrea and is composed of nine postage and six air mail stamps. The stamps are for use in the Colonies.

Manchoukuo

In honor of the first year of independence, Manchoukuo has issued a set of stamps of four values. The 1 and 4 fen show a drawing of the new state flag and a map of the territory, the 2 and 10 fen show the Government Building. The stamps bear the inscription "Long Live the State" and over this inscription two doves are shown.

Russia

The Soviet Government honors Karl Marx this month with a set of three stamps. His political activities and socialistic doctrines caused his expulsion from Germany and from France. Marx finally made his home in London in 1849. His socialistic writings have found response in Soviet circles and they are thus fittingly honoring him with the new set of commemoratives.

Lithuania

Another set of triangular air mails has been issued by the Baltic state of Lithuania. The series portray the Castle of the Trakai, formerly the capitol of the country; portrait of the maiden Birute; the meeting of Knight Kestutis and Birute, portraits of Prince Kestutis and Algirdas.

Netherlands

In commemoration of the fourth centenary of William of Orange, known as William the Silent, Netherlands has issued four stamps, the 1½c brown showing the Arms of the House of Orange, the 5c green, a portrait of the Prince by the artist Golitzius, the 6c lilac, a more mature portrait by Van Key, and the 12½c blue, a youthful portrait by Moro. The stamps are engraved, upright and rather large and present a quartet of pictorials well designed and very attractive.

United States

On April 19 the Post Office issued the Newburgh, N. Y., commemorative. The stamp is 3c, violet in color and of same shape and size as the Lake Placid Olympic. It portrays Washington's headquarters at Newburgh with a view of the Hudson River and hills in the background. The plates from which these stamps were printed were Nos. 21118 to 21121, 21123 and 21124. Already some minor varieties have been found and this commemorative bids fair to become a most interesting one.

Two stamps will be issued about the middle of this month in honor of the Chicago Century of Progress. A 1c stamp showing Fort Dearborn and a 5c stamp showing a picture of the Administration Building at the exposition.

Quite a number of minor varieties have been discovered in the late Washington Bicentennials and a well written and illustrated treatise of these minor varieties appeared recently in Stamps, the new weekly philatelic magazine, published by H. L. Lindquist, 100 Sixth Avenue, New York City. The articles were written by Max G. Johl, co-author with Beverly S. King of "The United States Postage Stamps of the Twentieth Century," proclaimed the classic philatelic contribution of the year.

Queries and Answers

Q. I should like to collect commemorative stamps of the United States; please write me how I should start such a collection. Mrs. J. E. S.

A. Start your collection with the current issues of commemoratives and then work back. At the post office you can purchase the Newburgh commemorative, the Oglethorpe, Penn, and Webster commemoratives and most of the bicentennials. The Philatelic Agency at Washington, D. C., Department of Stamps, has several issues on hand and by writing to them you may obtain a list of such commemoratives.

Start with a single stamp and a block of four, that is four stamps not separated forming a block or rectangle. Mount each set of commemoratives on a single album sheet, properly outlining the squares and hinging the stamps neatly in the squares. Write or print a description of the issue at the bottom or sides of the sheet and in this way you will have an interesting and historical survey. Several albums are on the market for these commemoratives and some of them have a description of the stamp already printed on the sheet. The cost of the albums is quite moderate.

Mail Bag List

The following would like to receive letters:

From Girls

Ruth S. (12), Chicago, Ill.—Interested in literature and outdoor life.

Rebecca A. (16), (native African), Lagos, Nigeria.

Louise W. (16), Springfield, Penna.—Especially from North Africa, China and South America.

Carlotta H. (16), North Olmsted, Ohio.—Especially from girls interested in zoölogy.

Virginia C. (18), Clinton, Iowa.—Especially from girls graduating from high school this summer.

From Boys

David N. (12), Richmond, Surrey, England.—Interested in languages, stamp collecting and sports.

Donald T. (12), Haddonfield, N. J.

Leland T. (17), Portland, Ore.—Especially from German and French university students.

Richard P. (19), Oakland, Calif.—Interested in art, music, literature, travel and outdoor life. Correspond in English or German.

Over 20

(Miss) Lee S., Maylands, Western Australia.

Stina E., Stockholm, Sweden.—From English girls.

Mildred H., Toorak, Victoria, Australia.—Interested in literature, music, sports and Russian ballet dancing.

Katherine S., Los Angeles, Calif.—From foreign lands and the eastern United States.

Arthur K., Portland, Ore.—Interested in travel, international affairs, mechanics and sports.

Julian G., Valencia, Spain.—Interested in nature, languages and sports.

Mail Bag

Afognak, Alaska

Dear Editor:

Since we use the Monitor in our classroom work and believe the educational and children's departments to be very beneficial to us, we thought a letter about our town and school might find a place in it. We receive the paper through the courtesy of Mr. B. O. Boettcher, principal of Long Wood School, Kodiak, Alaska. Mr. Boettcher sends us the paper after his school has made use of it in their classes.

The village of Afognak probably has the distinction of being the longest little town anywhere in America. It stretches along three miles of waterfront and shelters a population of about 250 people. There is only one narrow street following the shoreline. Another oddity of the town is a tame elk that lives in the near-by woods and comes to call on the town quite often. It is a big creature, and is very friendly.

The date of Afognak's origin is somewhat difficult to find, but according to the records available here it was first settled about 1812, and up to 1846 was purely an Aluet or native village, when Russian traders began to settle here. The year of 1890 found white traders and trappers from other parts of the world, and now we have many nations represented—England, Norway, Finland, Russia, Estonia, Germany and the United States.

The school is the center of activities for the young people. In addition to the regular eight grades we have two years of high school and we feel very grateful for the opportunity of attending a well-conducted school.

Marie E. L.

Geneva, Switzerland

Dear Editor:

This is my first letter to the Mail Bag. I should like to correspond with English or American girls, who can write to me either in French or English. I am a Swiss girl 16 years old and have attended the Christian Science Sunday School for 10 years.

Switzerland is a beautiful country and there are many interesting things to write about concerning it. I am fond of mountain sports, birds, flowers and animals. I hope you will be kind enough to publish my letter as I want so much to make friends with girls in other countries.

Lise-Marie D.

[A list of those desiring correspondents will be found in Column 4.]

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The Home Forum

The Country of Hereward the Wake

THE rain was coming down in torrents when we entered Peterborough, but it had no effect upon our enthusiasm. This was one of the places we had come six thousand miles to see. We went straight to the cathedral, early as it was. A robed verger, who was hurrying toward the chancel, stayed his steps a moment to tell us he would take us around a little later. We tiptoed out into the rain and wondered what to do with ourselves in the meantime.

"Miss Lavender used to live here," I said. "Let's make some inquiries—perhaps—" All at once my thoughts were filled with memories of the patient, gentle woman who had been our governess for so many years. I remembered what a boisterous group of youngsters we were and marveled that she had been able to keep us in order. Yet I cannot recall that she was ever strict. "We used to call her 'Sweet Lavender' among ourselves," I said.

"Was she the long-suffering one you tied to the bedpost with your best silk sash?" my companion inquired.

"It was a combined effort," I laughed. "My brothers and sisters helped me. We wanted her to finish a story—she used to tell us long ones that continued from one night to another. She would sit on the edge of my bed; but, as soon as my brothers and sisters knew that a story was being told, they would creep into my room and snuggle under the eider-down cover like so many nestlings. We had a particular partiality for any stories that were historical, and I know we each had our favorite hero. Hereward the Wake was mine."

"Surely he had some association with this very place," my companion remarked. Then, before I could say a word, he began to laugh: "Of course—I might have known—you are familiar with the whole story, but I simply refuse to stand here in the rain and listen to it." He opened up the umbrella. "Let us look for a street directory; it might help us to find your old friend."

We left the precincts of the cathedral and sallied forth into the town. For many years I had wished to visit this place; for, although my early childhood had been spent in an adjacent county, I had never, until now, set foot in this ancient borough. Semi-annual excursions constituted the full extent of our travels. But we were great readers, and our imagination carried us over many colorful miles. We knew the history of our country thoroughly, I think, and clung to each romantic story associated with it. I have never quite understood why the story of Hereward the Wake fascinated us so much more than Charles Kingsley's other novels, although there might be a reason in the fact we lived in country similar to that in which the great drama was enacted.

I always find fresh enjoyment in re-reading the vivid description of that part of England. Kingsley's picture of the Danelagh, as it was in Hereward's day, is plain to see. He describes the fen country as having a beauty like the sea; of "boundless expanse and freedom." This is true of all the low-lying country that stretches away to the east coast. The uninterrupted view of the sky, the great white billowy clouds, the gorgeous colors of the sunsets, and the lovely pastels of the dawn bring a sense of vastness that is more of the ocean than the land. It would seem that, if those old Vikings had to turn farmers, it was natural for them to choose that portion of England which was forever stretching out its silver arms toward the sea. I have watched these same little rivers rising, day after day at certain seasons of the year, until at last they overflowed their shallow banks and covered the meadows with one wide sheet of glistening water. It was in this flat country that the island minsters and monasteries arose—Ely, Ramsey, Crowland and others. In these places, a great portion of the wealth of England accumulated. The people of the Danelagh, sons of the Vikings, had beaten their swords into plowshares and were living peacefully. Their manors and farms spread all over this fen land and the fertile soil yielded a rich harvest.

* * *

In the High Street we found a tall policeman standing in the middle of the road. We stepped over the puddles that surrounded him and asked if he could tell us where a directory could be found. We were told we might find one at the Post Office and also learned we were some distance from this place. I watched the drops of water pouring from the macintosh cape of our informant, dripping from the peaks of his helmet, and decided that a walk under these conditions did not appeal to me. "I have an idea," I said. "Let us buy some picture postcards."

We hastened into a near-by shop and found some delightful pictures of the cathedral, but the young girl who waited upon us shook her head when we inquired if she knew the name of Lavender. Nevertheless, she offered us the use of a directory. We went through all the L's and returned the book with a sense of disappointment; not a single family of that name was registered. As we were leaving the shop, a woman who had been standing beside us at the counter stepped forward with a smile. "I could not help overhearing," she said pleasantly. "I know the name you mentioned very well. There were several sisters—they had a school in the Precinct, I believe?"

"Yes," I said eagerly. But the woman shook her head. "I'm sorry I cannot tell you any more. They are no longer here." Then, with a gesture of friendliness, she inquired: "Is there anything I can do for you? If this is your first visit, perhaps you will let me show you one or two places of interest. Peterborough is filled with memories of an earlier England."

We walked out of the shop together and in a moment or so we found ourselves outside an old gray stone doorway. "I'm going to take you into my cellar," said this new friend. "There is an underground passage which runs beneath the house. It is said that the monks used it in olden days as a secret way from the abbey to the town."

* * *

I must admit I was a little disappointed to find that the low passage was blocked a few yards from the opening; but, as I stood there, I thought of the story of Hereward again. I remembered how he had led Sweyn Ulfsson and his men into the "Golden Borough" to save the defenseless people of the hamlets from being robbed and plundered. I wondered if the monks had escaped through this passage when they fled from their burning minster into the deep woods of the Bruneswold. Kingsley's description of the occurrence came back to me and I was glad that I had refreshed my memory by reading the story to my own children. He had taken the details, I remembered, from an Anglo-Saxon chronicle, frequently quoting the actual words of the old chronicler. I found that I could even recall some of these quaint sentences: "It befell on the fourth day of the nones of June," the story commences, and goes on to tell how Sweyn Ulfsson had brought with him "a great horde of men, Vikings from Jomsburg and Arkona, Gottlanders from Wisby, and with them their heathen tributaries, Wends, Finns, Estonians, and Courlanders, Russians from Novgorod and the heart of Holmgard . . ." These men were in a dangerous mood. They had been promised England and they had come, only to find it already in the hands of the Normans, with most of the country laid waste. Now they were determined to loot what was left. Hereward realized only too well what would happen to the inhabitants of the villages and smaller towns, if he did not hold out the hope of a bigger prize. So he led them into the "Golden Borough."

* * *

Finding ourselves in the cathedral once more, we stood beneath the majestic Norman arches and gazed up at the lofty painted ceiling, with its intricate wood carving. "How substantial everything looks," we said—"what massive pillars—"

"But not always as solid as they appear," said our guide. "Those old builders had a habit of filling in with rubbish, instead of using all stones. The crumbling of outer stonework has often brought to light many interesting relics of a bygone age. They seem to have filled in their pillars with anything at hand. Even old shoes have been uncovered."

We were taken through a trap door in the floor of one of the chapels to see the remains of an early Christian church. It seems this may be the actual church, built by Peada after his marriage to the Christian princess Atheleda, whose influence converted the kingdom of Mercia. The stately Norman structure now stands upon the site of the Saxon tribute to Christianity. The outline of the walls in cruciform shape is plainly defined and the great stone slab, which was once at the foot of the altar, is still there. Tradition has it that Hereward knelt here to be knighted by his uncle, the good Abbot Brand.

We were still discussing the hero of Kingsley's story as we left Peterborough. We wondered if it was really true that he was the son of Lady Godiva; for, although the writer appears to have satisfied himself that Leofric, Earl of Mercia, espoused this illustrious lady and that Hereward was one of the sons of this marriage, there was undoubtedly a difference of opinion among the old chroniclers. We concluded it was quite possible that the most authentic account of Hereward and his ancestors was lost when Peterborough was burned.

I turned around for one last glimpse of the cathedral; but, although the rain had ceased, a light mist hung over all the countryside and the towers and pinnacles had disappeared into the pale blue distance.

"I wish," said my companion sympathetically, "that you could have talked with your old friend again."

"It may seem strange," I replied, "but I have lost all sense of disappointment. I feel I have been listening to her stories all day."

GWEN CASTLE.

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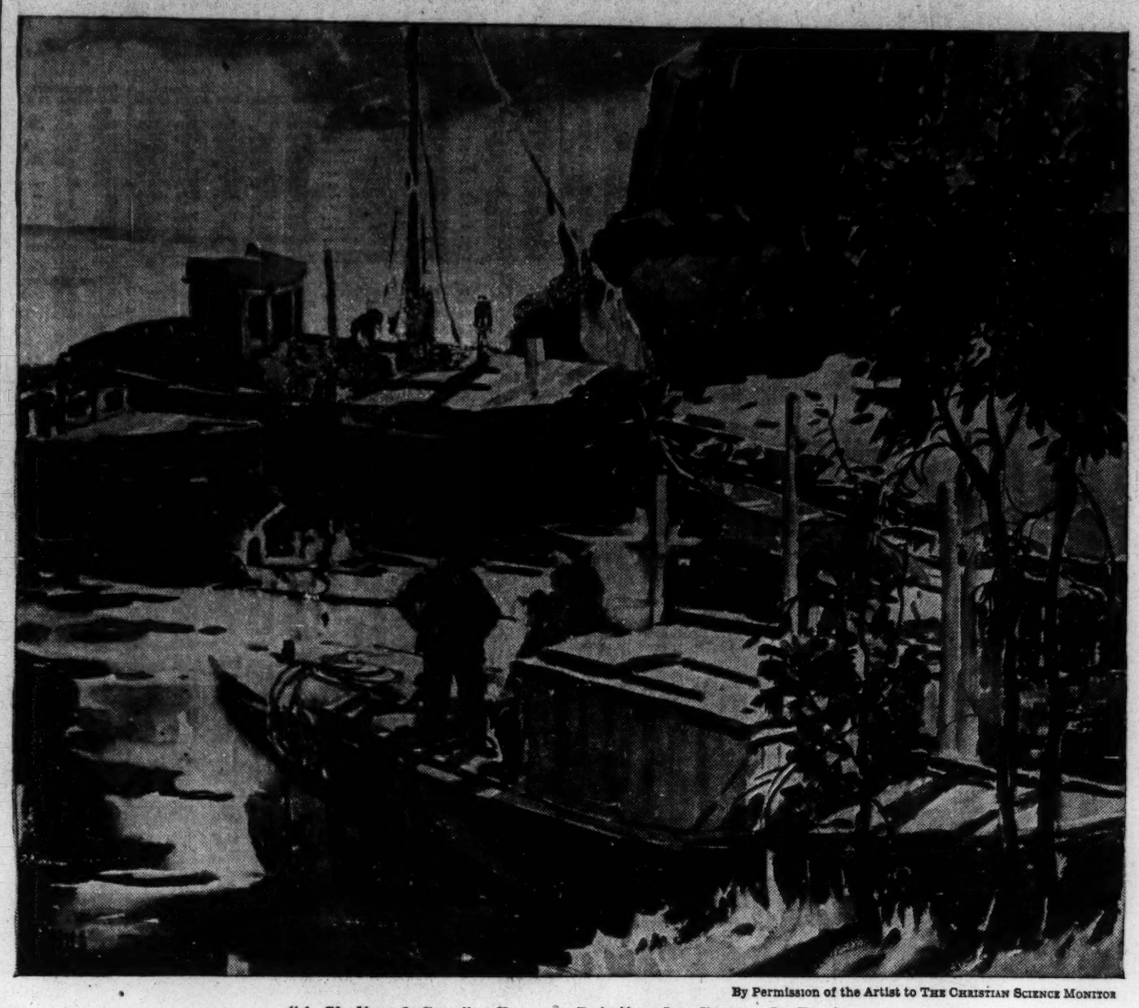

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"A Sheltered Cove": From a Painting by George P. Ennis

WHILE a water color necessarily loses a great deal when reproduced in monotone, this picture by Mr. George Pearse Ennis takes on a special interest with the disappearence of its vivid hues. Here it is possible to notice some of the means by which the artist has evoked his composition. Noticeable is the transparency of the shadows on the boat in the foreground, with the seams of the hull showing darker than the general tone. How simply the painter has indicated the ground swell in the water by showing us the varying silhouettes of the reflections. No detail is observable in the faces of the figures, yet these men of the sea evolve for us veraciously in the imagination, so aptly are their attitudes observed. Calligraphic is the treatment of the foliage in the small trees at the right, with the clumps of leaves put in with a crisp feeling for their forms as they are borne up by slender trunks that retain the curves of their growth processes. This sort of presentation is evidence of the painter's emotional approach to nature, which is also to be noticed in the atmospheric rendering of the air and sky in the distance, and the shapes of light and shade on the cliff in the right background. Of special interest are the flecks of untouched paper all over the picture, for it is from the specks of white that the various tonalities take on added brilliance.

Bryant and His Native Cummington

Dr. Bryant was the father of William Cullen Bryant, whose fame as a poet is world-wide. The poet's mother was of Mayflower stock—a descendant of John Alden. Bryant was born in a low gambrel-roofed house on Cummington Hill in 1794, when the former Plantation No. 5 had been a town only fifteen years. . . .

The doctor soon moved a mile westward to where the present Bryant homestead is, and there the boy grew to manhood. He began to write poetry when he was nine, and at eleven he put the first book of Job in rhyme. This was a task given him by his grandfather.

On the forest border stood a little brown schoolhouse with its huge stone fireplace, its long slab seats, and its rafters and beams stained and dingy. In it the poet began his schooling; and at the close of a winter term, verses he had written in his twelfth year were read by him "in the presence of the master, the minister of the parish, and a number of private gentlemen." They were printed on March 18, 1807, in the Hampshire Gazette, and that paper was favored with other contributions from the pen of "C. B." sent down by the boy's father.

He entered Williams College, but withdrew at the end of two years to begin the study of law. In his eighteenth year he wrote his immortal "Thanatopsis." . . . He got his inspiration at Cummington while wandering in the primeval forests where the ground was scattered with gigantic trunks of fallen trees that had been mouldering for long years and suggested an indefinitely remote antiquity. At Cummington, too, he absorbed impressions that produced other poems, both in youth and in his advanced years. "The Rivulet," of which he wrote so beautifully, flows as of old past the home of his youth.

Eventually he gave all his time to literature, and in 1836 he assumed editorial charge of the New York Evening Post, a position he held for the rest of his life. Soon after the Civil War he bought and remodeled a house in Cummington high on the long slope where his boyhood home had been, and afterward he spent much time there during the summer. The town library and the accompanying dwelling for the librarian were his gift.—CLIFTON JOHNSON, in "Historic Hampshire in the Connecticut Valley." (Springfield, Mass: Milton Bradley.)

A Trophy of the Emperor Augustus

Nineteen hundred and fifty years ago, on the completion of a labor which had lasted for nearly a decade, people flocked from all parts of southern Gaul, and from Italy, to the mountain town of Turbia to see the gigantic Triumphal Tower which had been erected, by order of the Roman Senate, to commemorate the victories of the Emperor Augustus.

Men, women and children, of humble and noble birth, stood shoulder to shoulder and gazed with admiration at the magnificent trophy which had been built of huge blocks of stone, hewn from the mountain quarries, and encased in gleaming marble brought from Italy. The tower itself, crowned with a colossal statue of the Emperor, stood upon a massive double plinth upon which was engraved in golden letters the following inscription, followed by the names of the forty-five tribes which had been vanquished:

IMPERATORI—CÆSARI—DIVI-FILIO—AUGUSTO—PONT—MAX—IMP—XIIII—POT—XVII—SENATUS—POPULUSQUE—ROMANUS

Turbia, now known as La Turbie and situated fifteen hundred and seventy-five feet above Monte Carlo, was a town of some importance during the Roman occupation of Gaul; and it became a favorite stopping place for those who made the eight hundred mile journey along the Aurelian Way from Rome to that group of Roman cities, clustered near the mouth of the Rhone, which were fashionable resorts in those days.

The Aurelian Way started at the Forum in Rome and, passing through Pisa, Genoa, Ventimiglia, Mentone, La Turbie and Cimiez, ended at Arles, twenty miles south of Avignon. Arles was the capital of Roman Gaul under Constantine, who was born there, and now cherishes the well-preserved remains of an amphitheater and the Constantine Palace. Within a small radius of Arles, the Romans built up several other important towns; Nimes, where there are the ruins of another amphitheater and the most perfect existing example of a Corinthian Temple; Orange where the Roman theater seated ten thousand spectators; and Aix-en-Provence which was founded by the Emperor Sextius Calvinius.

Turbia was, therefore, an important posting town on the highway between Rome and one of Rome's most important provinces. One can well imagine the excitement of the inhabitants when travelers were seen approaching up the steep mountainside. There would come wealthy patricians, accompanied by their families and their servants, on their way to Arles for the summer season, or perhaps to Aix where they would take the waters. Parties of actors making for the great theater at Orange; gladiators who were to be star turns in one of the arenas, and itinerant merchants, with their pack animals heavily laden, would pass that way. Very likely Turbia would mark the end of a day's journey and the travelers, footsore and weary, would seek accommodation for the night; the whole town would bestir itself, eager to make a little profit and anxious to see the latest fashions which were being worn by the patrician ladies from Rome.

Today the Tower of Augustus is little more than a battered pile of huge stones. During the Middle Ages, the coast from the mouth of the Rhone to the Gulf of Genoa was repeatedly raided by the Lombards and Saracens, and Turbia came in for its share of the general destruction. For some reason, those invading tribes took a strong dislike to the Roman trophy and made determined but unsuccessful attempts to destroy it completely. Even as late as two centuries ago, a French Maréchal was ordered to demolish what remained of the tower; but he, too, failed.

Modern La Turbie is a picturesque old town, largely composed of the blocks of stone which once formed part of the great monument and it knows but little of present-day difficulties which are being felt acutely at Monte Carlo, below. At the moment the inhabitants are busy with trowels and mortar, trying to preserve the remains of the tower which so many men have sought in vain to destroy.

Encounter

I walk toward the far blue hills,
And the far blue hills walk toward me.
If I keep marching on to the West,
And the striding hills keep on to the East,
Perhaps we shall meet in the green field
That lies yonder in the sun.

MARGARET MACKPRANG MACKAY.

Freedom and Responsibility

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

ALL true freedom carries with it a sense of responsibility, and in turn a right understanding of responsibility brings mankind increasing freedom. When the Israelites experienced deliverance from their bondage in Egypt, they must have uttered a sigh of relief over their escape from the taskmasters of Pharaoh. But they found a task ahead of them, one that severely tried their faith in God, their loyalty to Moses, their God-appointed leader, and their worthiness for freedom. They had repeatedly to accept and fulfill the responsibility of overcoming fear and going forward.

Again, in a later emancipation in the United States, that of the Negro from involuntary servitude, the lesson has been borne home that liberty makes its demands while bestowing its opportunities. Freed from slavery, the Negro has found himself forced to work out his economic salvation, and to earn his place as a citizen. In many other fields of human thought and activity this point has been illustrated: to escape the bondage of having one's thinking done for one is to incur the obligation of thinking for oneself.

In all these instances freedom has been found well worth the price paid for it; for liberation from one form of bondage after another has brought mankind successively wider horizons, fuller joy, stronger affection, more comprehension of individuality, and eventually a closer spiritual approach to an understanding of God.

Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, says in her textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 226), "The voice of God in behalf of the African slave was still echoing in our land, when the voice of the herald of this new crusade sounded the keynote of universal freedom, asking a fuller acknowledgment of the rights of man as a Son of God, demanding that the fetters of sin, sickness, and death be stricken from the human mind and that its freedom be won, not through human warfare, not with bayonet and blood, but through Christ's divine Science."

Those who have responded to this keynote in Christian Science have found release from disease and from enslaving habits, from poverty and from uncongenial surroundings; for to learn that God is All-in-all, the creator of all that really exists, and that all of which He is the author is like Himself, spiritual and good, is to see that evil, inharmony, and limitation have no real existence, but are simply errors of the so-called human mind, which must give place to the truth of spiritual blessedness in divine Mind.

These blessings, however, bring with them an obligation which, seen truly, is an opportunity. He who has tasted God's goodness in the healing of a physical ailment or the supplying of a material need, by means of Christian Science, has but touched the hem of Christ's garment. Consecration to the truth bids him take up the task of casting out of his consciousness malice, false appetite, selfishness, and guile, in order that he may receive further healing and partake more abundantly of God's goodness. He will wish to know how this healing has come about, and will study to show himself "approved unto God, a workman that needeth not to be ashamed, rightly dividing the word of truth," in order that he may understand what has benefited him and may demonstrate it consistently for himself and others.

Having felt God's love, he will be impelled by love for his fellow men to help awaken in them the desire to seek and find the "pearl of great price" that he has found—a thing often best done by example. As he thus helps to carry the message of release from material bondage to those willing to receive it, he will be reminded that, excellent as is the freedom from disease, there is a still larger freedom to be won for mankind, that the purpose of "the metaphysical healing of physical disease" is only "to attest the reality of the higher mission of the Christ-power to take away the sins of the world" (Science and Health, p. 150).

To participate in the curative and cleansing mission of Christian Science is part of the responsibility of spiritual freedom. This responsibility need occasion no anxiety, worry, or sense of care, for its discharge is natural and never impossible if we look continually to God for strength and wisdom. One's responsibility in Christian Science is not to bring about any humanly outlined condition of affairs at any stated time, but to know steadfastly that in God's universe only the right conditions exist; and in good season this will become apparent.

We are not responsible for the healing—that is God's work; but it is our work to apply the truth and reflect Love, work which inevitably brings healing. We are responsible for making continuous and conscientious endeavors in the direction of good, for being faithful in daily study and prayer, for being consecrated and kind in daily living, and for giving our utmost under whatever difficulties in the service of our Maker. Thereby we contribute to the accomplishment of God's plan. Thereby, moreover, we attain a right concept of responsibility in freedom and of freedom in responsibility, and realize more fully "the glorious liberty of the children of God."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Russian]

СВОБОДА И ОТВЕТСТВЕННОСТЬ

Перевод с Английского помещенной на этой странице статьи Христианской Науки.

ИСТИННАЯ свобода всегда связана с чувством ответственности; правильное же отношение к этой ответственности приносит человечеству, в свою очередь, большую свободу. Когда Израильтяне почувствовали свое избавление от Египетского ига, они конечно, вздохнули с облегчением, вырвавшись из-под власти Фараоновых надсмотрщиков. Но впереди ожидали их другие тяготы, тяготы, подвергшие суровому испытанию и веру в Бога, и верность Моисею—их Богом назначенному вождю, наконец, и самую заслуженность ими свободы. Сколько раз приходилось им становиться лицом к лицу с ответственностью и, преодолевая страх, идти вперед и вперед.

Позже другое раскрепощение, раскрепощение Негров в Соединенных-Штатах снова послужило наглядным примером того, что свобода, даруя возможности, одновременно пред'являет и всои требования. Освобожденный от рабства Негр, оказался вынужденным разрешить задачу своей экономической независимости и заслужить свое место среди граждан страны. Мы находим подтверждение всему этому и в других сферах человеческой мысли и деятельности: освобождение из-под власти тех, которые думают за нас, влечет за собой необходимость думать за самих себя.

Во всех этих случаях свобода показала себя достойной той цены, которою она была куплена, ибо следуемое одно за другим освобождение от разных форм рабства расширило постепенно кругозоры человечества, сделало его радость полнее, усилило его привязанности, углубило его понимание индивидуальности и, наконец, духовно приблизило его к пониманию Бога.

Mary Baker Eddy, Открывательница и Основательница Христианской Науки, говорит в своей книге текста "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (стр. 226): "Голос Божий в защиту африканских рабов все еще звучал в нашей стране, когда в голосе герольда этого нового крестового похода прозвучал основной аккорд универсальной свободы, испрашивая полного признания прав человека, как Сына Божьего, требуя, чтобы человеческий разум сбросил с себя оковы греха, болезни и смерти, чтобы завоевал он свою свободу не путем человеческой борьбы, не штыком и кровью, а божественной Наукой Христа."

Кто отозвался на этот призыв в Христианской Науке, тот нашел освобождение, от недугов и от порабощающих привычек, от бедности и от неприятной обстановки, ибо, когда мы узнаем, что Бог есть Все-во-всем, что Он творец всего реально существующего, и что все, создателем чего Он является, подобно—Ему, то-есть, духовно и хорошо,—тогда мы видим, что зло, дисгармония и ограниченность не имеют реального существования. Все это-просто заблуждение, так называемого, человеческого ума, который должен уступить место истине духовного блаженства в божественном Разуме.

Это блаженство связано, однако, с чувством долга, который, при правильном к нему отношении, открывает двери благоприятным возможностям. Кто испытал на себе доброту Бога, будучи исцелен от физических недугов или получив материальную помощь через Христианскую Науку, тот только коснулся края одежды Христа. Посвящение истине повеленает ему взяться теперь за дело изгнания из собственного сознания злобы, дурных наклонностей, эгоизма, хитрости для того, чтобы иметь возможность в дальнейшем исцеляться и участвовать в более обильном восприятии Божьей доброты. Он пожелает узнать, как произошло это исцеление и будет стараться "представить себя Богу достойным, делателем неукоризненным, верно преподающим слово истины," чтобы иметь возможность понять, что именно помогло ему логично доказать это себе и другим.

Как только человек почувствует на себе любовь Бога, то в нем заговорит любовь к ближним, и он захочет помочь пробуждению и в них желания искать и найти "драгоценную жемчужину," которую он сам нашел. И чаще и лучше всего достигается это личным примером. Передавая, таким образом, дальше весть об избавлении от материального рабства тем, кто готов ее принять, он не забудет следующего: как-бы ни была хороша свобода от недугов,—есть еще иная свобода, гораздо большая, которую должно завоевать человечество, и далее цель "метафизического врачевания физических недугов" заключается только в том, чтобы "удостоверить факт более высокого назначения могущества Христова—избавление мира от грехов." (Science and Health, стр. 150).

Когда мы духовно свободны, то, в известной мере, долг наш—участвовать в целительной и очистительной миссии Христианской Науки. Но в этом нет ничего, что могло бы причинить нам беспокойство, страх или чувство тяжелой ответственности. В процессе выполнения нашего долга все совершается естественно, и нет ничего невозможного, когда мы постоянно просим у Бога сил и мудрости. В Христианской Науке мы не отвечаем за то, что-бы совершить какие-нибудь людские дела в какой нибудь определенной форме и в указанное время,—нет, наша ответственность заключается в непоколебимом знании, что в Божьем мире все-в полном порядке, и что в надлежащее время это станет ясным для всех.

Мы не ответственны за исцеление,—это дело Божие; наше дело—принять истину и отражать Любовь: это дело неизбежно приводит к исцелению. Наша ответственность заключается в том, чтобы непрерывно и сознательно стремиться к добру, честно относиться к насущным занятиям и молитве, жить день за днем проникновенной и полной любви жизнью и, не считаясь с какими-бы то ни было трудностями, служить нашему Творцу всеми нашими силами. Этим мы способствуем осуществлению Божьих предначертаний. Этим кроме того, мы достигаем правильного понимания, что такое ответственность в свободе и свобода в ответственности, и сознаем более совершенно "свободу славы детей Божьих."

Справки относительно литературы Христианской Науки на этом языке могут быть получаемы путем письменного обращения к Издательскому Обществу Христианской Науки. (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.)

Aenone

There lies a vale in Ida, lovelier
Than all the valleys of Ionian hills.
The swimming vapor slopes athwart the glen,
Puts forth an arm, and creeps from pine to pine,
And loiters, slowly drawn. On either hand
The lawns and meadow-ledges midway down
Hang rich in flowers, and far below them roars
The long brook falling thro' the cloven ravine
In cataract after cataract to the sea.
Behind the valley topmost Gargarus
Stands up and takes the morning; but in front
The gorges, opening wide apart, reveal
Troas and Ilion's column'd citadel,
The crown of Troas.

—TENNYSON. "Poetic and Dramatic Works."

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Financial: Market Quotations

Market Assumes Steadier Trend With Firm Tone

Early Fractional Losses Succeeded by Good Advances

NEW YORK, May 4 (AP)—Financial markets were a little bit wabbly for a time in the earlier trading today, but developed a better tone after midday.

Trading was less active in shares. After some early selling, rails led the list a little higher. Wheat and cotton followed a somewhat similar course, with cotton regaining most of a setback of around 50 cents a bale. Rails and U. S. Governments were firm in bonds. The dollar sagged slightly in foreign exchange dealings.

After early uncertainty stocks forged upward, gaining momentum on the advance as heavy buying in oils and rails appeared in the late dealings. Advances in these groups ranged 1 to more than 3 points.

Industrials were not quite so responsive. Santa Fe, Union Pacific, Amerada and Delaware & Hudson were up 3 points or so.

Shares up 1 to 2 included U. S. Steel, American Telephone, Standard Oil of New Jersey, New York Central and Seaboard Oil.

Turnover approximated 4,500,000 shares.

Encouraging Developments

Rails were helped by advance estimates indicating that the weekly freight car loadings may show a clear advance over the previous year for the first time in a long while. Motors were helped by April production estimates, showing a small gain over the like month of last year, and indications that May output may be higher.

The communications issues were bid up chiefly in response to reports of better business. Rumors of a merger between Western Union and Postal Telegraph, subsidiary of International Telephone, have been revived, but this would require an act of Congress, since the White Act now stands in the way.

Oils were inclined to recover from their rather sharp setback. Early first quarter earnings reports indicated that the industry has run into the red again, after the improvement last year. A number of petroleum quarters now hope for federal action to bring order out of the chaos in the industry.

Rail Bonds Rise

Rail loans again shared the bond market spotlight with United States Government securities today, while some irregularities appeared in the utility, industrial and foreign divisions.

Federal issues advanced fractionally to around half a point, reflecting further accumulation in anticipation of extensive open market operations by the Reserve System in compliance with the inflation amendment of the farm relief bill.

A few of the highest grade carrier maturities joined with their more popular secondary relatives in moving up a point or more as latest reports from the major lines indicated freight car loadings were showing much more than seasonal improvement. At the same time the imminence of the Administration's railway legislation was not overlooked as an optimistic factor.

Among the principal transportation gainers were bonds of Southern Pacific, Pennsylvania, Northern Pacific, New York Central, Illinois Central, Great Northern, Erie, Alleghany Corporation, Canadian Pacific, Chesapeake & Ohio, Baltimore & Ohio, Chicago & North Western and St. Paul. Santa Fe general 4s were somewhat reactionary.

Utilities that displayed rising tendencies included some issues of American & Foreign Power, Columbia Gas, Consolidated Gas, International Telephone, American Telephone, Pacific Gas and North America. Bonds of Postal Telegraph and Western Union were uncertain. Industrial loans, such as Texas Corporation 5s, Warner Bros. 6s and Chile Copper 5s, rallied moderately, but Sinclair Oil 6½s and Youngstown Sheet & Tube 5s dropped about a point each.

Some French and German obligations were down 1 to around 3 points, and British 5½s were a trifle heavy. Japanese loans recovered 1 to 2 points, and the Australian and Italians firmed.

Chain System Sales

Chain store system sales compare:

Dominion Stores

	1933	1932	Dec. %
4 wks Apr. 22	$1,505,417	$1,795,014	16.1
16 wks Apr. 22	5,980,935	7,288,193	18.2

Sales for the four weeks ended March 25 decreased 17.5 per cent from a year before.

M. H. Fishman Co.

	1933	1932	Dec. %
Aprfl	$198,080	$195,173	1.5
4 months	549,409	616,544	10.9

F. W. Woolworth Company

	1933	1932	Dec. %
April sales	$20,158,996	$20,755,399	2.8
4 months	69,758,507	78,796,726	11.4

Sales for March showed a decrease of 17.6 per cent from like month of 1932.

Dividends

Standard Oil Company of Nebraska declared the regular quarterly dividend of 25 cents, payable June 20 to stock of record May 27.

Pillsbury Flour Mills, Inc., increased the dividend over the rate paid in the last two quarters. Directors voted a quarterly disbursement of 25c a share compared with dividends of 15c three and six months ago. It is payable June 1 to stock of record May 15.

Railway Earnings

Colorado & Southern
(Including Fort Worth and Denver City)

	1933	1932
March gross	$733,883	$931,604
Net oper inc	*2,067	87,456
3 mos gross	2,265,505	2,924,816
Net oper income	96,559	310,699

*Deficit.

London Quotations

LONDON, May 4 (AP)—Consols for money 75. De Beers 3½ and Rand Mines 5⅞. Money was ⅜ per cent and discount rates—short bills, ½, and three-month bills, ⅝@½ per cent.

Closing Prices on N. Y. Stock Exchange

1933 High	1933 Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Last May 4	Last May 3
37	13½	1.20	Abraham & Str	300	37½	29½	37½	27
7½	3	..	Adams Express	8600	7⅝	7	7⅛	7
18⅝	6	..	Adams Millis	1500	13	11½	13	12
10¼	5¼	..	Addressograph	600	8⅝	7½	7¾	7¾
3¼	1¾	..	Advance Rumely	300	3⅝	3	3	3
11¾	7¾	1.20	Affiliated Prod	1400	10½	10¼	11⅛	10⅝
69½	47½	3	Air Reduction	9300	69⅞	66	68	68½
1¾	½	..	Airway Elec App	100	1¼	1¼	1¼	1¼
18⅝	11½	.60	Alaska-Juneau	6400	18½	16⅞	16½	15½
1⅝	⅞	..	Alleghany Corp	5300	1⅝	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
3¾	1	..	Allegh pf ww xxx	500	2⅝	2⅜	2⅝	2⅜
5¾	1¾	..	Alleghany pf xw	500	2¼	2	2¼	2
2½	1¼	..	Allegh-pf ww XL	300	2¼	2½	2¼	2
15½	5	..	Alleghany Steel	50	15½	13	13	14⅞
95	70¾	6	Allied Chem	8700	95½	84	93⅝	90⅝
13¾	6	..	Allis Chalmers	9600	13⅜	12⅛	13⅜	13
10¼	5¾	..	Alpha Port Cem	100	10	10	10	10
14	5	..	Amal Leather pf	300	14	13¾	14	14
31½	19½	2	Amerada	2300	34¾	28⅛	32½	32½
15⅝	7¼	..	Am Ag Che Del	1300	15⅝	13	13⅝	13½
17	8	..	Am Bank Note	1700	17	16	16⅛	16⅛
8⅝	1	✓	Am Beet Sugar	4200	5	4⅜	5	4⅝
26⅝	2¾	..	Am Beet Sug pf	10	25⅝	25	25⅜	25½
21	9½	.60	Am Brake S&F	1700	21	20½	20½	20½
84½	49½	4	Am Can	8600	82⅜	80	82¼	80½
15⅝	6¼	..	Am Car & Fdry	1500	15⅜	14⅜	15⅜	15
33½	15	..	Am Car & F pf	700	31½	31½	31½	32½
44¾	34	31	Am Chicle	500	43¾	43	43¼	43½
4	2	..	Am Colortype	700	3½	3	3¼	3
23¾	13	..	Am Com Alcohol	8400	23	22	22½	23
2¼	1	..	Am Encaustic T	2200	2¼	1⅞	2¼	..
10⅜	3⅛	..	Am European	300	6⅝	6	6	6½
10⅞	8	..	Am & For Pow	12700	10¼	9¼	10	9½
19⅜	7¼	..	Am & For Pow pf	4900	18⅜	17⅛	19⅛	17¼
18⅝	6¼	..	Am & ForPow 6	1400	16½	15⅝	16⅛	16
13	4⅜	..	Am & For Pw 2pf	1600	12	10⅝	12	11
6¼	2½	..	Am Hide & L	700	5⅞	5¾	5¾	5⅞
25	13½	..	Am Hide & L pf	300	23½	23	23	23½
7½	3⅜	..	Am Ice	1700	7¼	7	7⅛	7
36	25	6	Am Ice pf	300	36	35	35	36
10¾	4¼	..	Am International	4900	10	9⅜	10	9⅝
½	⅛	..	Am La France	200	¼	¼	¼	¼
15⅝	5⅞	..	Am Locomotive	1600	14⅝	14¼	14⅝	13⅞
13¼	3½	..	Am Metal	6900	12	11⅛	11½	12
38	15½	..	Am Metal 6%	6000	35⅛	35⅛	35⅞	34½
30	17	1½	Am News	10	19½	19½	19½	19¼
9¼	4	..	Am Power & Lt	11400	8¾	7⅝	8	8
24½	9¾	1½	Am P&L 6% pf	1400	19⅝	19⅜	19⅛	19
21½	9	1¼	Am P&L 5½ pf	3100	18	17⅛	17½	17¾
10½	4⅜	..	Am Radiator	4600	10⅜	9⅝	10	10
15⅜	5⅞	..	Am Rolling Mill	3700	14¾	13¾	14⅜	14½
25½	20⅛	3	Am Safety Razor	400	25¼	25½	25¼	25
½	⅛	..	Am Ship & Com	100	⅜	⅜	⅜	⅜
16	11½	2	Am Shipbuilding	20	13	13	13	12½
31¾	10¾	..	Am Smelt & Ref	13700	30½	29½	29½	30⅝
61½	31	..	Am Smelt & R pf	400	61⅞	59	61⅞	58
48	20½	..	Am Sm&R 6% pf	200	45	44	45	47
12¼	4⅜	..	Am Steel Fdries	2900	12	11¼	11¾	11⅝
64	37⅝	2	Am Steel F pf	40	54	60	64	..
41	30	2½	Am Stores	1300	40½	40⅛	40½	40⅜
53½	21½	2	Am Sugar Ref	4600	51⅝	50	51	50
100	80	7	Am Sug Ref pf	100	97¼	97¼	97¼	97¼
109⅜	86½	8	Am Tel & Tel	18400	102	99½	102	99½
9	4¾	..	Am Type Fndrs	100	7¾	7¾	7¾	..
27⅞	10⅞	1	Am Wat W & E	10800	21½	20⅛	20⅞	21
17⅜	9½	1	Am WW&E ct	6600	17	16	16⅜	16⅝
58	35	6	Am Wat 1pf	700	51	50	51	50
9⅛	2¾	..	Am Woolen	1700	9¼	8⅜	9¼	8½
40¼	22⅜	..	Am Woolen pf	1200	40¼	39½	40¼	39½
1¼	½	..	Am Writ Pap ct	100	¾	¾	¾	½
3¼	¾	..	Am Writ Pap pf	110	2½	2	2½	..
6¼	2¼	..	Am Zinc Lead&S	1200	5¾	5¼	5½	5¾
15⅛	5	..	Anaconda Cop	18600	13¼	12⅞	13	13¾
15½	8⅛	.60	Anchor Cap	1200	12¼	12½	12⅝	12⅞
3	1	..	A P W Paper	300	2¾	2¾	2¾	2¾
100	95	7	Archer Dan pf	10	100	100	100	..
61½	41	7	Armour Del pf	500	60	59½	59½	60¼
3¾	1¼	..	Armour Ill A	5400	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
2⅛	¾	..	Armour Ill B	2900	2⅛	2	2	2⅛
23½	7	..	Armour Ill pf	1800	22½	21⅜	22½	22
3⅜	1⅛	..	Arnold Constable	400	3¼	3¼	3¼	3⅜
51½	48⅛	..	Artloom Corp pf	50	50½	50½	50½	..
2⅞	¾	..	Asso Apparel Ind	1700	3⅜	2⅝	2⅝	3
11⅜	3½	..	Asso Dry Goods	6400	11	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜
40	15	..	Asso Dry G 2pf	1400	40	38½	40	36
58	34⅜	2	Atchison T&SF	5900	59½	54⅞	57⅞	55⅝
68	50	5	Atchison pf	1100	68	66⅝	68	66
33¾	16½	..	Atl Coast Line	4800	34	32	33	31¾
19¼	12⅜	1	Atl Refining	9300	19¼	17⅝	19	17½
19¼	9	..	Atlas Powder	2700	19¼	16⅞	18⅛	17
26½	11¼	2	Auburn Auto	9800	47⅜	45	47	45⅞
12½	5½	..	Aviation Corp Del	12900	12½	11½	11⅞	11⅝

—B—

73¼	31½	..	Baldwin Loco	8100	73¼	67⅜	73⅝	7
21⅜	9½	..	Baldwin Loto pf	500	21⅜	19	21	19
18⅜	8¼	..	Balt & Ohio	9400	15⅝	14⅜	15	14¼
19½	9½	..	Balt & Ohio pf	1400	19¼	18	19	17⅞
80¼	68¼	6½	Bamberger pf	30	80¼	80	80¼	80
32½	20	2	Bangor & Aroos	500	31¾	30	31	31
85	68⅝	7	Bangor & Ar pf	10	84⅞	84⅞	84⅞	84⅞
6	7	..	Barnsdall A	8600	5⅝	5⅛	5⅜	5⅝
18	7	..	Bastrice Cream	1800	17½	15⅝	17½	16¼
60¾	45	3	Beech-Nut Pack	500	59½	59	59½	59½
6⅜	3½	..	Belding Hem	200	5	5	5	4⅝
13⅞	6⅛	..	Bendix Aviation	11900	13¼	12½	13¼	12½
22⅞	9	..	Best & Co	2100	21⅛	20½	21⅛	20⅝
26½	10⅛	..	Bethlehem Steel	11600	25½	24⅜	26⅜	25½
52⅞	25¼	..	Beth Steel pf	2600	54	51	54	51½
14¼	6⅛	..	Bigelow Sanford	160	14	13½	14	14
8⅞	3½	..	Blaw Knox	900	8⅞	8½	8⅞	8½
24⅝	9½	..	Bohn Alum & Br	2900	23½	22⅛	23½	22⅝
32¾	18	1.80	Borden	8500	33	32¼	33	32⅝
12½	5½	..	Borg Warner	7900	12⅛	11⅜	12⅛	11⅝
13¼	6	..	Boston & Maine	500	13	12	12	11⅞
6¾	2⅝	..	Briggs Mfg	5100	6⅞	6½	6⅞	6¼
12⅝	7¼	1	Briggs & Strat	200	12⅝	12⅜	12⅝	11½
33½	21¾	..	Brooklyn Man T	9500	33½	32	32⅝	31½
80⅞	64	6	Brooklyn M T pf	300	75¼	75¼	75¼	75
5	3½	..	Brooklyn Queens	200	4½	4½	4½	..
43¾	28½	3	Brown Shoe	900	44	43	44	43
5	3⅛	..	Brunswick Balke	600	4½	4½	4½	4½
1½	½	..	Bruns Terminal	1200	¾	¾	¾	¾
6¾	2	..	Bucyrus Erie	1700	6¾	6	6½	5⅞
50¼	20½	2	Bucyrus E pf	10	50¼	47½	50	50¼
9⅜	2¾	..	Bucyrus E cv pf	2200	9⅝	9½	9½	8⅝
2	⅝	..	Budd Mfg	600	1½	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
5	3	..	Budd Mfg pf	220	5	5	5	4⅞
2¼	1	..	Budd Wheel	200	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞
5⅝	2½	..	Bullard	700	5¾	5¼	5⅝	5¼
1⅞	½	..	Burns Bros A	100	¾	¾	¾	..
13⅞	6¼	.40	Burroughs Add	8200	13¾	13¼	13¾	13⅞
3¾	1	..	Bush Terminal	300	2½	2½	2½	..
1½	½	..	Butte Cop & Zinc	700	1½	1⅜	1½	..
2¾	1	7	Bush T Bldgs pf	100	5	5	5	1⅜
20⅜	8¾	..	Byers	8100	20⅜	18⅜	20	18¾
47½	30½	2	Byers pf	60	48	46	48	47½

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19½	7¾	..	Calif Packing	100	18¼	18	18⅛	18⅛
⅞	¼	..	Callahan Z & L	700	¾	⅝	⅝	¾
11¾	2	..	Campbell Wy&C	100	5½	5½	5½	5¾
2	1	..	Calumet & Hecla	1400	5	4⅝	5	4⅞
11¾	7½	1	Canada Dry	2300	11¾	10⅞	11½	11
14⅜	7½	..	Canadian Pacific	8700	14	13⅝	13⅝	13¾
24½	14	1	Cannon Mills	400	24	23¾	24	24½
57	50½	5	Caro C&O st	10	56	56	56	57
60⅝	30½	..	Case Thresh	43300	61¾	58⅝	60⅝	58½
68¼	41	4	Case Thresh pf	60	68⅝	68	68⅝	66
14⅞	5½	..	Caterpillar Trac	9400	14⅞	13⅞	14¾	14
12	4½	..	Celanese Corp	2300	12½	11⅜	12½	11⅝
29¾	14	1½	Central Aguirre	100	29½	29	29½	29
3½	2	..	Century Ribbon	200	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3½
24	5⅞	..	Cerro de Pasco	2500	21½	20½	21¾	21⅝
2¾	1	..	Certain-Teed	1900	2¾	2½	2⅝	2¼
25⅜	14½	2	Chesapeake Corp	17500	25⅜	23¾	25⅜	24
34¼	24⅝	2½	Ches & Ohio	19500	34½	33	34¼	33⅛
2	1	..	Chi& E Ill pf	200	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
3⅝	1⅜	..	Chi & Gt West	2100	3⅜	3⅛	3⅛	3⅜
8⅜	2½	..	Chi & Gt W pf	3200	8¼	7¾	8⅛	7½
2½	1	..	Chi Mil & tS P	4300	2½	2¼	2¼	2⅜
4½	1½	..	Chi Mil & St P pf	5200	4	3⅜	3⅜	3⅝
7½	1½	..	Chi & N'western	18100	7¼	6½	7⅛	6½
11	2	..	Chi & N'west pf	1400	11⅜	11½	11⅜	10
4⅜	2½	..	Chi Pneu Tool	600	4⅜	4⅛	4¼	4
9½	5½	..	Chi Pneu T pf	800	9½	9	9¼	9
8	2	..	Chi Rock Isl & P	3306	8	6½	7⅜	6⅞
9¾	2⅞	..	Chi RI&P 6%	1400	10½	9⅜	10½	8⅜
10	3½	..	Chi RI&P 7%	2100	11¾	9½	11⅞	9¼
10⅞	6½	1	Chi Yellow Cab	10	11	10½	11	11
15½	5	1	Chickasha Cot O	400	14⅞	14½	14⅜	14½
4⅞	2	..	Childs Company	100	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	4½
11	6	..	Chile Copper	10	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	11
18⅜	7¾	..	Chrysler	49500	18½	16⅞	18¼	17⅜
14½	7½	2	City Ice & Fuel	200	13¾	13¾	13⅝	12½
52½	45	6½	City Ice & F pf	40	49¾	49½	49½	49½
14¼	7	..	Colgate-Palm-P	2600	14½	13⅜	14½	13⅛
81	49	6	Colg-Palm-P pf	100	71	71	71	..
8⅜	3	..	Collins & Aikman	1400	8	7	7¾	7
9¼	3½	..	Colo Fuel & Ir	1300	9¼	8¾	9¼	8⅝
19⅜	12½	..	Colo & So 1pf	760	22	19½	22	19¼
10	10	4	Colo & So 2pf	290	17½	16¾	17	..
17¾	8	.80a	ColoumbiaGas	11500	16¾	16	16¼	16¼
77⅜	59	6	Columbia G pf A	100	68	68	68	68
11½	6⅜	..	Columbia Pic vtc	3200	11¾	9⅞	11¾	9⅞
48¾	23½	2	Columbia Carb	31100	48¾	45	47⅛	46
8½	4	..	Comm Credit	2500	8¾	7½	8¾	7¼
20½	18½	1¾	Comm Cr 7% pf	150	20	20	20	19½
76½	76	6½	Comm Cred 1pf	10	72	72	72	72
24½	16	3	Comm Cred A	400	21	18	21	18
20½	18½	2	Com Cr 6½ pf B	40	21	20	21	..
30¾	18	2	Comm Inv Tr	2300	29½	28½	29½	28½
97½	84	6	Comm I Tr cv pf	100	92⅝	92⅝	92⅝	94
78¼	9	.60	Comm Solvents	15200	17	16¼	17	16½
2⅞	1⅜	..	Comwlth & So	13200	2	1⅞	2	1⅞
50	21	6	Comwlth &S 5pf	200	30½	30	30	30½
13	7¾	.60	Congoleum Nairn	7100	13	12½	13	12½
4¼	1¾	..	Consol Film Ind	600	3¼	3	3¼	2⅝
11⅞	5⅞	..	Consol Film I pf	900	8½	8	8⅛	8
63¼	40	3.40	Consol Gas	38800	51½	49¾	50⅞	50¼
99	83	5	Consol Gas pf	500	85¼	84¾	85	84½
8¼	5	..	Consol Laundries	500	2⅞	2¾	2¾	2¾
6¾	1½	..	Consol Oil	16800	8¼	7	8⅛	7
6¾	1½	..	Consol Rys Cu pf	100	5¼	5¼	5¼	..
⅜	⅛	..	Consol Textile	2100	¾	⅜	⅜	¾
5¼	1¼	..	Container A	100	4½	4½	4½	4½
2½	1	..	Container B	2500	2	1⅞	2	1¾
7¾	3	..	Cont Baking A	1400	7⅜	7⅛	7⅜	7
1½	½	..	Cont Baking B	800	1¼	1	1¼	1⅛
46	36	4	Cont Baking pf	400	46	46	46	46
56	35½	2	Cont Can	6800	53⅜	52⅞	53¼	53⅜
6⅛	3½	..	Cont Dia Fibre	400	6	6	6	6¾
23	10½	1.20	Cont Insurance	9700	25	21¾	25	21¾
3¾	1	..	Cont Motors	18900	2⅞	3⅜	3	2⅛
10	4⅞	..	Cont Oil	18400	10	8¾	10	9⅛
74	45⅜	3	Corn Products	6800	70¼	69½	70⅝	69⅞
145¾	171½	7	Corn. Prod pf	75	128	127¼	127¼	128
4¼	2⅜	..	Coty	1200	4¼	4	4	4
32½	23	21	Cream of Wheat	2400	33	31	33	32
7⅜	2½	..	Crosley Radio	1900	7⅜	6	7¾	6
26	14¼	..	Crown Cork & S	4100	26½	24⅜	26⅛	23½
31	24½	2.70	Crown Cork pf	2100	31	30½	30⅞	30⅝
2⅜	1	..	Crown Zellerback	100	2½	2½	2½	..
18	9	..	Crucible Steel	1200	18½	17	18⅜	17⅜
33⅜	16	..	Crucible Steel pf	20	33⅜	33⅜	33⅜	32
2⅜	½	..	Cuba Co	200	2½	1⅞	2	2
8¼	1⅛	..	Cuban Am Sug	400	7¼	6¾	7¼	6⅞
48⅜	10	..	Cuban Am S pf	10	44	44	44	44
18	6½	..	Curtis Publishing	1100	16⅞	16½	16⅞	17¼
48⅝	30	..	Curtis Pub pf	800	45⅝	44¼	45¾	44¾
3½	1½	..	Curtis-Wright	51500	2½	2	2½	2⅜
3⅞	2	..	Curtis-Wright A	3900	4	3⅜	4	3⅜
11½	4¼	..	Cutler Hammer	2100	11½	11¼	11⅝	10¾

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6	1¾	3b	Davega St	200	3½	3½	3½	3½
11½	6¼	.20	Deere & Co pf	1100	11	10	11	10¾
64½	37⅝	..	Del & Hudson	9800	64¼	61	63¼	61
29⅜	17¼	..	Del Lack & W	15100	29½	27¾	28¼	27½
5	2	..	Denver R G pf	100	4¾	4¾	4¾	4
71½	48	4	Detroit Edison	1200	65½	63	65½	64
151¼	10	..	Devoe & Ray A	100	17½	17½	17½	..
24	17½	1	Diamond Match	1400	24	23½	24	23
18⅞	12	1½	Dome Mines	10200	19	17½	18⅜	17¾
17½	10½	.20	Dominion Stores	1100	17	16⅜	17	17
15¼	10¼	.75	Douglas A	4300	14⅞	14⅜	14⅜	14½
14	6¾	..	Dresser A	100	14	14	14	14
7⅜	3½	..	Dresser B	400	7⅜	7	7½	7
12	5¾	..	du Pont de Nem	34500	87¼	83½	87⅛	84
166	87¼	6	du Pont deb	200	100	99¾	100	100
103	90	8	Duquesne Lt pf	300	90	90	90	..

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5½	1¾	..	Eastern Roll Mill	700	4½	4½	4⅞	4½
67½	46	3	Eastman Kodak	13300	86¼	84½	85⅞	84¾
9¼	3¾	..	Eaton Axle & Sp	3100	9¼	8⅝	9	8⅝
30⅜	10	..	Elec Auto-Lite	12300	18¾	17⅛	18½	17¾
1⅜	1	..	Elec Boat	900	1⅝	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
1⅞	⅛	..	Elec & Mus Ind	300	1⅜	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
6¼	1½	..	Elec Pow & Lt	23800	3½	3	3⅛	3⅛
20½	7½	..	Elec Pow & L pf	1200	19⅝	17⅝	17⅝	18
18⅝	8½	..	El Pw&L 6% pf	12100	17⅜	16¾	16¾	16⅞
35	21	2	Elec Sto Battery	1100	33⅜	32½	33⅜	33½
⅞	⅜	..	Elk Horn Coal	900	⅝	⅝	⅝	..
⅞	⅜	..	Elk Horn Coal pf	350	1	⅞	⅞	..
45½	26	3	Endicott Johnson	700	45¼	44	45¼	44
9½	4	..	Engineers Pub S	200	7¼	7¼	7½	7½
35	15	5½	Engineers Pub w	300	24¼	24½	24½	25½
11	6½	1	Equitable Off Big	400	10	9½	9¾	10
9⅛	3¾	..	Erie RR	2700	9⅝	8	9¼	8
14½	4½	..	Erie RR 1pf	2200	11½	10¼	11	10
7¾	3½	..	Erie RR 2pf	200	7¾	7½	7½	7½
5	3	..	Eureka Vacuum	100	5	5	5	..
1⅜	⅛	..	Evans Products	100	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	..

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Financial: News and Comment

Move to Increase The Equalization Fund Explained

Chancellor of Exchequer Sets Forth Reasons for Proposal

LONDON, May 4 (AP)—Neville Chamberlain, Chancellor of the Exchequer, moving a resolution in the House of Commons today to increase the exchange equalization account from £150,000,000 to £360,000,000, declared that the proposed increase had "nothing whatever to do with the circumstance that America has gone off gold."

"I am sorry to see in spite of my emphatic statement in my budget speech," the Chancellor said, "that some American journals have represented this addition to the exchange equalization account as being in some way directed against that country.

"I do not know whether what I said on that subject was transmitted across the Atlantic together with the statement of the intention itself. If not, I regard it as extremely unfortunate that partial and mutilated accounts of important statements of this kind should be transmitted and then become the subject of misunderstanding between two great and friendly nations."

"Whether my fortune will be better on this occasion than on the last one I do not know." Mr. Cramberlain continued. "Whatever happens over there I feel sure I can convince the House of Commons of the literal truth of that statement, because in fact the purpose for which this addition was required is not one which can be used for the purpose with which I am being charged by certain American journals, namely, of forcing down the value of the pound relative to the dollar.

"The real fact is that the purpose of the fund is not directed to any permanent alteration in exchange value of the pound."

Mr. Chamberlain said it was not the intention of the Government to use the equalization account to try to alter the permanent level of exchange either up or down.

He explained that there were seasonal fluctuations of the pound—strong in the spring and weak in the autumn—and if these fluctuations were left to themselves there would be a see-saw in the value of the pound which would be unbalancing to trade in Britain.

These fluctuations, he continued, are considerably reinforced by the action of speculators, and it is a reasonable precaution to build up resources in the spring in order to stem a too rapid fall in the autumn.

If that was all the Government had to deal with, he continued, then £150,000,000 would be sufficient, but the Government is faced with a new phenomenon of unexpected character, namely, the flight of refugee capital to London.

The habitation of this capital in London is entirely temporary, the Chancellor asserted. People have sent their money here because they are alarmed at conditions in their own countries, he said, but when confidence has been restored it is likely that this capital will return home.

He explained it was because of this new phenomenon that he decided to ask for an increase in the equalization fund.

(An increase of the equalization account from £150,000,000 to £350,000,000 would be roughly an increase from $585,000,000 to $1,365,000,000.)

Standard Oil Of California Loss Equal to $718,987

SAN FRANCISCO, May 4—Standard Oil Company of California reports for the quarter ended March 31 net loss of $718,987 after taxes, depreciation, depletion and amortization, compared with a net profit of $2,930,241, or 22 cents a share on 13,102,900 no-par shares, in the first quarter of 1932:

	1933	1932
Oper inc	$3,562,230	$7,193,819
Other inc (net)	†108,067	‡248,005
Total inc	3,454,163	7,441,824
Dep, depl & amor	4,173,150	4,321,583
Federal tax		190,000
Net loss	718,987	*2,930,241

*Profit. †Debit. ‡Credit.

"The statement for the first quarter reflects the highly unsatisfactory competitive condition in the industry and the abnormally low prices for gasoline during that period," the company says. "Production of crude oil must be kept at a figure which, when combined with reasonable withdrawals from the excessive stocks above ground, will not exceed the demand, and the irrational struggle for gallonage must be controlled if the industry is to return to a profitable basis. Marketing conditions already show some improvement over the situation in the first quarter.

"Although this company for many months past has had in effect the shortened week for its employees generally, the management and those connected with it found that the company's business required that they continue full time service. Compensation for full time service will be reduced to a five-day basis effective May 1, 1933."

German Reichsbank

BERLIN, May 4—Condensed statement of condition of the Reichsbank (in marks, 000 omitted) compares as follows:

	April30,'33	April22,'33
Gold	410,500	407,100
Of which held broad	29,200	19,000
For cur reserves	99,500	104,900
Other bills ex & chks	3,142,400	2,870,600
Advances	177,100	66,900
Circulation	3,638,300	3,378,200
Reserve ratio	14.4%	15.6%
Bank rate	4%	4%

Shawmut Association

Shawmut Association reports for the three months to March 31 total income of $69,064, expenses $9066 and dividends $59,273, leaving $725 to be transferred to the surplus. Loss on the sale of securities amounted to $38,572 and was charged to surplus. In the first quarter of 1932, dividends and expenses exceeded the gross income by $647. Loss on the sale of securities during that period amounted to $675,075 and was charged to surplus.

Advancing Tide Of Business Activity

THE industrial news still portrays a rising tide of business activity that is embracing nearly every line of industry and practically every section of the country.

Electric power production, steel output, automobile shipments and railroad carloadings are climbing so steadily as to carry all of these indices very shortly ahead of last year.

The most satisfactory phase of the current improvement is the continued ability of producers to obtain higher finished goods prices to compensate for the lift in raw materials.

Soap companies, steel mills, corn and grain fabricators, sugar refiners, brass manufacturers, etc., are all revising price schedules upward successfully.

Growing Evidence Of Stability In General Business

"While there are a number of signs of reviving business," says Standard Statistics Company, "these have not as yet been translated into recovery upon a broader scale than is normally to be expected on a strictly seasonal basis at this period. The Standard Statistics Company index of industrial production, as seasonally corrected, tentatively stands at 58.0 for April, the same figure as for March, and slightly lower than the February and January figures.

"The main reason for taking a hopeful view of business is the growing evidence of stability, which constitutes fair evidence that deflation, if it has not been halted, at least is losing its power to depress the existing scale of activity. Moreover, most industries are closing the gaps between present levels and those of a year previous.

"Several of the more stable raw and semiprocessed materials have now responded to recent sharp advances in speculative markets, including rayon, textile fabrics, leather and certain chemicals. It is unlikely that prices for finished goods will be immediately affected by the increased costs of raw and semiprocessed materials. Until purchasing power of the ultimate consumer expands and unemployment diminishes, prices for consumer goods must be kept on a relatively low basis in order to maintain sales volumes."

Form Committee For Protection Of Bondholders

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, May 4—A nationwide committee to protect holders of mortgage bonds guaranteed by the National Surety Company has been formed here with Mr. C. Prevost Boyce, of Stein Brothers and Boyce, as head. Other members of the committee also represent large holders and distributors of the bonds, estimated at more than $40,000,000 par value, throughout the country.

"The committee will represent solely the interests of the holders of mortgage bonds guaranteed by the National Surety Company, or with collateral so guaranteed," Mr. Boyce said. "The formation of the committee was necessitated not only because of the bondholders' interests in preserving the underlying collateral securing the bonds, but as well their interests in the other general assets of the Surety Company now in the hands of the insurance department for liquidation."

The ultimate objective of the committee is both to conserve the underlying mortgage security and to enforce the guarantee of the National Surety Company as far as its general assets will permit, he added. The committee will try to get funds from the Reconstruction Finance Corporation to make a cash payment to bondholders, he said.

Soap Price Advance Follows Volume Gain

CHICAGO, May 4—For the first time in at least two years the soap market is a seller's market and leading makers are taking advantage of it to recover at least part of the profit margins lost as a result of drastic price slashes late last year.

Colgate-Palmolive-Peet has advanced crystal white laundry soap 15 cents a case. Price to Chicago trade is $2.36 a case of 100 regular bars and $2.25 a case of 80 giant bars. To the outside trade the new price is $2.40 a case for regular bar and $2.65 a case for giant bar.

Price mark ups follow a general gain in volume together with advance in raw material prices which started about the time talk of inflation began to affect general commodity markets.

Pennsylvania Business Is Generally Improved

PHILADELPHIA, May 4—General business conditions in the Philadelphia Federal Reserve district in March reflected the severe interruption in production and distribution of commoditis by closing of banks in the early part of the month, but subsequently the situation showed some improvement, particularly between the middle of March and the middle of April, says the Federal Reserve Bank here.

In the case of mercantile trade, retail sales in March declined by more than the usual amount, but in the first two weeks of April they increased sharply because of Easter buying.

Canadian National Railways

MONTREAL, May 4—Gross revenues of the entire system of Canadian National Railways for the last nine days of April totaled $3,550,338, compared with $4,062,489 in the corresponding 1932 period, a decrease of $512,151.

British Investors Take Account Of Defaulted Loans

Two States on Honor List —Number Failing to Meet Liabilities 120

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—Some 120 states and municipalities are now in default on their loans quoted on the London Stock Exchange, according to the fifty-ninth annual report of the Council of Foreign Bondholders recently published here. This is an increase over the previous year's record total, when the situation was described in the report as "one of extreme gloom for bondholders."

Among the brighter spots referred to in the 1932 report is that Guatemala and Honduras have maintained the service of their external debts in full. Colombia, Nicaragua, Paraguay and Uruguay have maintained their interest services but suspended payments for sinking funds.

"Ecuador, Mexico and Russia," the report goes on, "have continued in total default." Ecuador since 1929 "has been passing through one of the most difficult times it has experienced." Mexico "seems ready to disavow all acts of the late President Huerta except his 'acquisition' of the profitable business of the National Packing Company which in the first instance was mortgaged to the bondholders."

Greece, Bulgaria, Chile, Argentina, Brazil, Hungary, Costa Rica, Salvador, Austria, Roumania, Peru and Turkey are among the countries which have failed to meet their liabilities in full during the year.

As in previous years, the report gives a great deal of space to the repudiated pre-civil war bonds of Mississippi. "The Council are informed," the report states, "that two politicians of the debt-repudiating State of Mississippi, Senator Pat Harrison and Representative Collier, are conspicuous at Washington as uncompromising opponents of any remission of contractual foreign governmental indebtedness in the present world crisis."

The Amsterdam Stock Exchange Committee on behalf of numerous Dutch holders of Mississippi bonds, the report continues, "have now called the attention of the Chief Justice of that State to the fact that its Supreme Court gave judgment against the State on these bonds in 1853 and that the State has refused to meet that judgment."

The report then cites the "words recently used by President Roosevelt in another connection: 'These debts were actually loans made under the distinct understanding and with the intention that they would be repaid.'"

The principal still outstanding in the case of Mississippi is given in the appendix as $6,912,000, apart from accrued interest. Florida's repudiated pre-Civil War debt is put at $2,900,000. The majority of these bonds are held in Europe, the report declares.

Department Stores Of Detroit Enjoy Good Sales Volume

DETROIT, May 4—A total of $74,404,711 has been distributed to depositors of First National Bank and Guardian National Bank of Commerce on the additional 30 per cent dividend payment. This is 56.7 per cent of the $131,201,000 to be paid by the two banks, divided $104,588,000 by First National and $26,613 by Guardian.

Release of funds to depositors and issuance of about $2,000,000 scrip to city employees last week has brought about a marked upturn in sales volume and collections of local department stores.

The stores are accepting scrip for the present but will discontinue when an amount sufficient to meet their local taxes has been reached. The scrip, bearing 5 per cent interest for six months, is payable on city taxes. The limit on acceptance of the scrip has given impetus to sales as well as payment of past due accounts.

One down-town department store reported volume Friday was by far the biggest in four years and that 400 people have been added to its sales force. Another store's sales Friday were the biggest for two or three years. Others reported an improvement throughout the week, with volume reaching the high on Friday.

Pennsylvania Railroad Stockholders Increase

PHILADELPHIA, May 4—Pennsylvania Railroad stockholders, April 1, totaled 248,688, compared with 248,655 March 1, 1933, increase 33, and 248,324 April 1, 1932, increase 364. The total has hovered around 250,000 for practically a year, reaching an all-time peak Sept. 1, 1932, at 252,142. Average holding April 1 was 52.95 shares, compared with 53.01 April 1, 1932.

State of Pennsylvania leads in stockholders with 101,650, increase 478. New York has 43,265, decrease 418; New England 30,746, decrease 649. Women stockholders number 107,969, increase 83, constituting 43.2 per cent of holders, with 32.18 per cent of the stock, an average holding of 39 shares.

Commercial Credit Profit

BALTIMORE, Md., May 4—Commercial Credit Company reports for the quarter ended March 31 profit of $352,904 after interest and taxes, but before minority interest and subsidiary preferred dividends compared with $700,515 in the first quarter of 1932. After providing for minority interest and dividends on preferred shares the balance applicable to the $3 Class A convertible stock was $73,503 or $47,914 less than dividend requirement thereon for the period.

200 Recalled to Work

ST. PAUL, Minn., May 4—Two hundred employees were called back to work by the United States Bedding Company.

Sound Banking Policy Keeps Philippine Business Serene

During U. S. Moratorium, Island Banks' Operations Maintained Normally—Budget Cut Without Recourse to Bond Issues

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MANILA — It was particularly gratifying to bankers in the Philippines as well as to business men and the American colony in general that the Philippine Islands was able to show such a satisfactory banking condition, at the time that the banks of the United States were closed, that all banks in the Islands were permitted to continue activities as usual. It was the only territory under the American flag where this was true.

When cables flashed the news that a banking holiday was to be declared on such a widespread scale, Gov.-Gen. Theodore Roosevelt lost no time in calling the foremost bankers and business men in Manila into conference and the whole situation prevailing in the Philippines was gone over carefully. They reported to the Governor-General that the actual cash on hand covered more than one-third of the demand deposits and that cash and currency available could meet every peso of demand in the Philippine Islands. Mr. Roosevelt, therefore, felt justified in asking permission for the banks in Manila to remain open and was able to convince executives in Washington that this exception to the general order was advisable. As a result the people in the Islands were reassured, there were no unusual withdrawals of deposits and all banking procedure continued in a most satisfactory manner.

Acted With Speed

The speed and directness with which Governor-General Roosevelt acted in this instance will go down in the history of the Philippines as one of the most outstanding accomplishments during his term of office in the islands. He and his advisers avoided what might have proved to be a very serious crisis in the economic life in the Philippine Islands.

Conditions in the Philippines, prior to the closing of the banks in the United States, had been encouraging and, undoubtedly, were responsible for the result obtained. Only one bank, the Mercantile Bank of China, has failed during the depression period and this failure was not considered a reflection of general financial conditions but a result of unsound investments. The matter was taken in hand by the bank commissioner and obligations of parties in the bank were collected and payments were made to persons to whom the bank was indebted.

The soundness of the Philippine banks and the confidence felt therein was, undoubtedly, due in large measure to the enunciation of former Gov.-Gen. Dwight F. Davis of a sound and conservative banking policy for the Philippine Islands. This was promulgated in a series of letters to the president of the Philippine National Bank in which Mr. Davis insisted that a high degree of diversification of investment and liquidity of assets was essential to the Philippine banking structure. Subsequent history of banking in the Philippines has been an effort to carry out his recommendations. And its effect upon banking policy has been exceedingly salutary.

Circulation Increased

At the close of 1932 the Bureau of Commerce and Industry reported that there had been an increase of money in circulation in the islands during 1932 over the amount for 1931. Foreign trade, however, was reported as less than the year before, though the export of sugar held its position while hat and embroidery exports attained a greater volume.

E. D. Hester, American Trade Commissioner in the Philippines, declared in January, 1933, that business and industrial activity had consolidated toward the end of 1932 and showed a strong resistance to the general downward movement registered elsewhere in the world.

At the beginning of this year Governor-General Roosevelt, as a part of a deliberate plan to develop the Philippines economically, began mapping out steps to promote the sale of Philippine products in neighboring countries, particularly China and along the coast of Asia. In order to obtain first-hand information on the subject, Lieut.-Col. Cary I. Crockett, aide to the Governor-General, was sent to China to make a reconnaissance of possible new fields for selling Philippine products.

This move grew out of the fact that the trade balance between the Philippines and countries other than the United States had fallen off to a considerable degree. But the proportionately increased consumption of Philippines exports in the United States had more than wiped out the negative balance, giving the Philippines an over-all favorable net balance of 31,800,000 pesos. In 1932 the Philippines took 16 per cent of the total United States exports to the Far East, as compared with 14 per cent the previous year.

Budget Reduced

The general situation was improved by the putting into effect of radical reductions in the Philippines budget without recourse to bond issues and the use of currency funds. Major tariff bills, passed during the last session of the Philippine Legislature in 1932, included the repeal of limitation of tariff rates at or above the former limit of 100 per cent ad valorem; the prevention of dumping of foreign goods at prices below their domestic price; and the rehabilitation of customs revenues formerly payable in depreciated currencies.

Thus the attention given to obtaining a sound economic life for the Philippines, together with the stable position of the banks in Manila, made it possible to obtain the general confidence of the people, panic was entirely averted and, with the exception of foreign exchange transactions and large local loans, the banks operated as usual and the entire banking organization rode through the March crisis in serene fashion.

The World's Business

By H. B. ELLISTON

The gold clause in bonds provides for interest payments and principal repayments in "gold coin of the standard weight and fineness." But the bondholder doesn't spend gold. He spends currency. He takes currency as a matter of course—that is, so long as it is equal to the gold coin. When currency and gold become two separate entities, however, he insists on one of two things. Either he wants the gold itself or he wants the equivalent in currency.

Other countries write the gold clause into their bond contracts. Britain very seldom; continental countries more often, though not to the same extent as does America. Nations have many times in recent experience unanchored their currency from gold. Hence, the interpretations of the gold clause may be found in many court records. In view of the controversy now raging in respect of American gold clause bonds, it may be interesting to review two of the most notable decisions.

The French Case

After the war France devalued the franc at a fifth of its pre-war gold equivalent. What was the status of pre-war bonds containing the gold clause which France had bought from various governments? The debtors wished to pay in the new devalued franc. France as creditor insisted on gold francs or its equivalent. Two test cases, therefore, came before the International Arbitration Tribunal at The Hague; one against Serbia and the other against Brazil. The Hague court gave a judgment in both cases in France's favor. Tempering its support of the letter of the bond with the rule of reason, however, the court said that certain concessions had been made to the Belgrade Government, in view of the latter's economic and financial situation. No tempering was offered in the verdict against Brazil. The court stated that the Brazilians should pay in gold or its equivalent.

The second exhibit is from Great Britain. A Belgium electrical company floated bonds in the London market. It promised to pay" in sterling and gold coin of the United Kingdom, of or equal to the standard of weight and fineness existing on Sept. 1, 1928." When Britain left gold, the Belgian company started to pay interest in the depreciated pounds. A British holder brought action against it in the British courts. He lost his suit, a lower court, whose verdict was upheld by the Court of Appeals, deciding that the word "sterling" connoted the "standard currency," that is, notes of the Bank of England. Lord Justice Lawrence said "the parties might not have foreseen the present result, and I agree that it renders the stipulation as to payment in gold coins otiose but that result was brought about by the Legislature.

Conflicting Decisions

"The company had agreed to pay that debt and interest in gold coins, but the Legislature has said that it might lawfully be discharged by tendering bank notes."

Many curious aspects of the gold clause are destined to come to light in the event of the continued depreciation of the American dollar in terms of gold. Let us be content for the present with the case that has been the occasion for such a flurry in London comment. British investors have bought American bonds in the ordinary course of international transactions. Are they entitled to "gold coin of the standard weight and fineness?" If the verdict of their own British court is a yardstick, the answer would seem to be in the negative. If the verdict of the Hague court is a criterion, then they are entitled to gold coin or its currency equivalent. To make the matter more complicated, I might cite the American Supreme Court ruling in the famous legal tender cases during and after the Civil War. It was then held that the holder of a gold-clause bond was entitled to gold coin, but not its equivalent in currency.

Rash Promises

To the layman the wording of the gold clause is quite clear. Gold coin was contracted for payments. That is a moral contract. But it is also an impossible obligation. Eight times the total world gold supply would be required to cover dollar bonds bearing the gold clause. Here we have a head-on collision between a moral contract and an impossible obligation. The intent of the gold clause is also plain enough. Gold coin or its equivalent in currency is meant. But payment in equivalent currency when a currency is on a paper standard may be against the public interest. As such the outcome would be subject to the dictate of reason. The letter of contracts is certainly not destined to be maintained when contracts are allowed to be made containing such rash promises.

Canadian Pacific Head States More Traffic Big Need

Believes Increase on Way and With It Rise in Earning Power

MONTREAL, May 4—The only thing lacking for resumption of normal earnings for Canadian Pacific is increased traffic, said E. W. Beatty, president, at the annual meeting, adding: "If we are correct in our estimate that more normal traffic conditions will not be long deferred, there is no reason to be apprehensive of the company's ultimate earning power."

In connection with a lengthy discussion of steamship operations, he remarked: "There is some foundation for the belief that the oldest established Atlantic system of rating ships to enable all lines to have an equitable share of traffic has outlived its usefulness, and the rate situation cannot be regarded as stabilized until a new basis of rating ships has been secured."

Mr. Beatty pointed out that within 10 years 20 large liners rated as cabin ships have been built and 19 other large vessels converted to cabin from first-class rating, with result that the equilibrium of the Atlantic rate structure has been destroyed.

Mr. Beatty revealed that Canadian Pacific has protested to the Government against free use of the St. Lawrence canals by foreign tramp ships.

Imperial conference agreements at Ottawa have benefited the company's ships, and greater result is anticipated as time goes on.

Mr. Beatty, in discussing the company's hotel policy, said net operating earnings of the Royal York, the largest unit, since its opening in June, 1929, to end of 1932, have aggregated $1,500,000, plus value of prestige and good will that resulted. In 1932 there was an operating loss for the first time.

Mr. Beatty said Canadian Pacific, on request that recommendation of the royal commission on railways be given a trial, is prepared to cooperate wholeheartedly with the Government railways in an effort to eliminate duplications of services and wasteful practices, but added that directors have been apprehensive of the dangers of the present situation.

Stockholders authorized issuance of additional 4 per cent consolidated debenture stock at such time and in such amount as directors decide, to provide funds for meeting maturities and to take care of capital outlays. Agreements reached with Canadian National Railways during the year, described in the annual report, were approved.

Reconstruction Finance Loans $2,260,000,000

WASHINGTON, May 4—The Government through Reconstruction Finance Corporation has agreed to purchase $17,082,500 preferred stock to aid in organization or reorganization of banks and trust companies, and is committed to loan $1,250,000 on such preferred. Monthly report to close of business April 22 showed cash advances pursuant to these commitments totaled $13,082,500 and $250,000 respectively. The balances remain to credit of the borrowers.

On that date the Government had commitments covering loans of $2,091,910,425, against which cash advances aggregating $2,260,021,959 had been made. Of the latter amount the principal beneficiaries included banks and trust companies with loans of $1,039,269,599, railroads with $335,809,572, and states and political subdivisions with relief loans of $232,527,748.

Repayments included $356,328,253 from banks and $20,278,174 from railroads.

Operations had been carried on with $1,790,000,000 cash furnished by the Treasury through purchase of stock of $500,000,000 and $1,290,000 of the corporation's 3½ per cent notes. It had paid the Treasury $7,608,904 interest, and an additional $15,752,397 had accrued but was not due April 22. This, with further accruals, was due to be paid to the Treasury May 1.

Drainage on the Gold Of Bank of France Stopped

PARIS, May 4 (AP)—The drainage on the gold of the Bank of France has stopped, at least temporarily.

The week which ended April 28 shows an increase of 31,376,000 francs. The Bank now has a total of 80,866,000,000 francs gold, with 77.37 per cent coverage.

The bank's report indicates that the British equalization fund is taking less metal.

Allegheny Steel Co. Loss

PITTSBURGH, Penna., May 4—Allegheny Steel Company reports for the quarter ended March 31, 1933, a net loss of $131,937, after depreciation, interest, taxes, etc., compared with a net loss of $366,378 in the March quarter of 1932.

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Keen Competition For London Gold

London, May 4

WITH reference to the sale in open market of £1,200,000 bar gold for export, bullion brokers say during the last few days there has been keen bidding for gold by private individuals from several countries, presumably for hoarding.

The bulk of orders are understood to be coming from the United States, but considerable orders also are from Germany, Holland and France.

Although bullion brokers characterize such transactions as "for export," some foreign buyers are leaving the bars on deposit with London banks.

Credit Men Favor Further Extension Of Branch Banking

Branch banking by national banks extended to Federal Reserve district limits is overwhelmingly favored by the Economic Credit Council of the National Association of Credit Men, according to a survey just completed and released by Henry H. Heimann, Executive Manager of the National Association of Credit Men.

In presenting the results of this nation-wide research of opinions from the banking, commercial and financial fields in which the Council has members, Mr. Heimann declared that "out of the present banking situation will emerge sound banking legislation and a new banking technique. The permament banking legislation should be given thorough study and enacted only after a comprehensive survey of legislative needs. Banking needs from the industrial and commercial angle should be given more than usual consideration when the banking legislation is finally enacted. The banking interests in the past presented such a conflict of interest and division of opinion that it should be a safe conclusion that the new legislation will issue largely from the deliberation and study of those without the industry. It is doubtful whether a unanimity of opinion on bank legislation can be developed within the banking industry, itself, in view of so many conflicting points of view held by bankers."

Only seven of the 64 members of the Council are opposed to branch banking in any form. Two of the seven are bankers and the remainder are in commercial lines. Four of the seven votes are from the Midwest, two from the East, and one from the West. Nine bankers, 27 commercial members and 21 manufacturers favor branch banking. The East contributes 17 affirmative votes, the Midwest 27, and the West 13.

Of those favorably inclined to the extension of branch banking, numbering 57, all but five specified the limit for this measure. Four members favored extension to city limits, nine asked for state-wide branch banking unrestricted by state laws, 10 felt the need of state restrictions on state-wide branch banking. Individually and collectively these groups were outvoted by the advocates of branch banking to Federal Reserve District limits, who numbered 29 or 56 per cent of the Council's membership.

England to Advance Equalization Fund

LONDON, May 4—Chancellor of the Exchequer Chamberlain will tell Commons he deems it "expedient to increase from £150,000,000 to £350,000,000 the aggregate amount which may be issued to the Exchange Equalization Account out of the Consolidated Fund."

This was regarded by many as the opening gun of a currency depreciation war between Britain and the United States. The fund is the mechanism whereby the Bank of England undertakes in open market operations to hold the pound stable in relation to other currencies.

American problems came up on a motion providing that no further war debt payments be made "unless or until issues of commodity prices, credits and exchange values have been satisfactorily dealt with at the forthcoming World Economic Conference or until such payment has been approved by this House." The motion was tabled by the vote of 12 Conservatives.

Motor Output Increases

NEW YORK, May 4 (AP)—The National Automobile Chamber of Commerce estimates April production by its members at 137,300 cars and trucks, an increase of 62 per cent over March and a rise of 3 per cent over April, 1932. The association's membership includes all important manufacturers, with the exception of Ford. April output was the largest for any month since July, 1931.

Power to Revalue Dollar Regarded Powerful Weapon

May Be Heart of Presidential Program, Suggests Cotton Expert

Special from Monitor Financial Bureau

NEW YORK, May 4—Granting executive power over the gold content of the dollar may constitute the heart of the presidential program, according to C. T. Revere, of Munds, Winslow & Potter, in his weekly cotton letter.

"If we look beneath the surface," says Mr. Revere, "we may find that it contemplates a restatement of money values all over the world. Wisely used, this authority might lead to simultaneous revaluation of the gold value of all currencies, placing the nations of the world on a gold basis that could be adequately maintained and bringing about an ultimate stabilization of exchanges and the removal of restrictions that have strangled world trade.

"If the actual object of this granting of authority is to determine a place at which to tie the dollar to gold, and this appears to be the case, there need be no exaggerated fears of unsound inflation.

"With no such power, there would be danger of being without metallic cover. The purpose of the proposal, as we see it, is to provide a new basis for credit—to be translated into an actual expansion of credit. That this would involve a substantial capital levy seems indicated, but the residue soundly anchored to gold should provide a substantial basis for recovery."

Asserting that the mere mechanics of money is not enough to achieve permanent improvement, Mr. Revere adds that the monetary program must be linked to the removal of trade obstacles, reconsideration of intergovernmental debts and a lowering of the tariff barriers throughout the world.

American Steel Foundries

NEW YORK, May 4 (AP)—American Steel Foundries reports net loss of $495,532 for the first quarter of 1933, as compared with net loss of $350,300 in the corresponding 1932 period. Directors have declared a dividend of 50 cents a preferred share, payable June 30 to stock of record June 15. A similar payment was made three months ago.

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Permission to reproduce this historic painting as the current billboard poster for Central Savings Bank was especially granted by the Town of Marblehead, Mass., the owners of the original, which today hangs in Abbot Hall at Marblehead.

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A summary of thirty such companies will be furnished upon request

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E. T. Appleby In Final Unbeaten

Faces Soussa of Paris for World 18.1 Billiard Championship

World's Amateur 18.1 Billiard Championship

	Won	Lost	HR	BO
Edgar T. Appleby	5	0	57	29
Theodore Moons	4	1	103	21
Francis S. Appleby	4	2	53	35
Edmond Soussa	3	2	80	16
Jean Albert	2	3	60	33
Jean H. Sweering	0	5	41	..
Seymour Kling	0	5	39	..

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, May 4—Edgar T. Appleby of the New York Athletic Club, entered the final round of the world amateur 18.1 balkline billiards championship at the Brooklyn Elks Club, undefeated, as the result of his victory over Jean H. Sweering, the young Hollander, 300 to 181, yesterday afternoon. He must defeat Edmond Soussa, formerly of Egypt, now a resident of Paris, in the final round, this evening, to capture the title, as a victory by Soussa and one for Moons in his remaining game would result in a tie for the title.

Francis S. Appleby, his brother, also of the New York Athletic Club, finished his matches yesterday afternoon, with a victory over Jean Albert of Paris, champion of Europe, 300 to 293, and now is certain of a tie for third place at least, with the possibility of a triple tie for second position.

Theodore Moons of Antwerp, Belgium, retained the chance to tie with Appleby for the title by winning from Soussa, 300 to 235, in the evening game yesterday, and incidentally established a new high run record for American amateur 18.1 balkline play, of 103, replacing the record made by Soussa, at Crescent A. C., Brooklyn, in 1929, of 99. The game went 22 innings, giving averages of 13 14-22 to Moons, and 10 15-22 to Soussa. Soussa's high run was 40.

Due to the closing of the Elks Club under foreclosure sale, the final round play today, and the possible play off, if Appleby loses to Soussa, was transferred to the Capitol Academy, New York, with Seymour Kling of the Amateur Billiards Club, of New York, meeting Sweering, and Moons encountering Albert in the afternoon games.

The game between Francis Appleby and Albert was long and slow, going 57 innings, while the high run for the winner was only 28 to 32 for Albert. The averages were 5 15-57 and 5 8-57. This was largely due to the tactics of the winner, who resorted to safety play all the way through.

In the second game, Edgar Appleby took matters easy, but finally ran out his quota in 36 innings, for an average of 8 12-36 to 5 1-36 for Sweering. Again the runs were low, 34 for the winner and 29 for Sweering.

Over the Net

HONORS were evenly divided between Notts and Yorkshire players recently in the north of England hard-courts tennis championship at Scarborough. Dr. J. Colin Gregory won the men's singles final from D. M'Phail Jr., Scottish player, 6—4, 7—5. Freda James of Nottingham defeated M. E. Rudd of Yorkshire, 6—3, 6—4, for the women's singles title. W. E. Attewell, Notts champion, and H. S. Burrow, Yorkshire champion, combined well enough to score a surprise victory over the defending champions, Dr. Gregory and his brother, D. A. Gregory. The score was 7—9, 6—1, 6—3. Dr. Gregory and Miss B. Yorke took the mixed doubles title, and the Misses James and Yorke the women's doubles.

H. Ellsworth Vines Jr., singles champion of the United States and Wimbledon in tennis, has been named president of a new organization to be known as the Pacific Coast Ping Pong Association. C. Gene Mako, who shares the United States junior doubles tennis championship with Jack Lynch, has been selected as a member of the executive committee.

New York University women tennis players have a short season this year—three matches. The schedule opens May 5 and closes May 13—against Fieldston School at Fieldston, Hunter College at the Whitehaven courts and College of William and Mary, respectively.

University of North Carolina's "wonder net team" had to play the United States Military Academy players, coached by Ralph Chambers of Longwood, on the concrete floor of the ice hockey rink at West Point due to rain Wednesday. Although this handicapped the N. C. team, it won its fifty-ninth consecutive victory in four years. N. C.'s last defeat was in 1929 at the hands of Princeton.

Ten Doubleheaders On American League List

CHICAGO, May 4 (AP)—Ten doubleheaders were listed for the American League yesterday by President William Harridge. The schedule:

May 7—Philadelphia at St. Louis (game of May 5 postponed to be played as part of doubleheader); 14—New York at St. Louis (game of May 12 postponed to be played as part of doubleheader).

June 14—Chicago at Detroit; 2—Boston at Washington (single game-open date); 4—Chicago at St. Louis, Detroit at Cleveland, and Philadelphia at New York; 8—Washington at Boston; 10—New York at Philadelphia; 11—Detroit at Chicago; 13—Cleveland at Detroit.

American Association

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Milwaukee	9	5	.643
Minneapolis	8	7	.533
Columbus	9	8	.529
Toledo	8	8	.500
Kansas City	9	10	.474
Louisville	8	9	.471
Indianapolis	7	8	.467
St. Paul	7	10	.412

Results May 3

Columbus 8, Minneapolis 7.
Louisville 7, Kansas City 0.
Louisville 7, Kansas City 1.
Toledo 4, St. Paul 3.
Inndianapolis at Milwaukee (postponed).

Cubs Release Hack and Barton

CHICAGO, May 4 (AP)—The Chicago Cubs trimmed their roster to 23 yesterday by releasing Stanley Hack, utility infielder, and Vince Barton, outfield reserve, to Albany of the International League. It was Barton's third release by the Cubs since he was acquired from Baltimore during the régime of Rogers Hornsby. Young Hack came to the Cubs in 1931 for a reputed price of $40,000 from Sacramento of the Pacific Coast League.

Phillies Sign Outfielder

PHILADELPHIA, May 4 (AP)—Signing of a new outfielder, Albert H. Cohen, was announced by the Philadelphia Nationals yesterday. At the same time it was learned Freddy Brickell, reserve outfielder, had turned in his uniform and asked that he be traded to some other club. Cohen, who throws left-handed, played in nine games with the Brooklyn Dodgers last year, but spent most of the season with the Hartford club in the Eastern League.

College Tennis Results

Boston 6, Providence 2.
Clark 5, Conn. State 1.
Harvard 9, Brown 0.
North Carolina 6, West Point 3.
Tufts 9, Northeastern 0.
Virginia 7, South 0.

College Lacrosse Result

Brown 8, M. I. T. 3.

Cincinnati Shows Much Promise Under Donie Bush's Management

Reds, Handicapped by Mishaps to Hafey and Bottomley, Threaten to Edge Way Into First Division of the National Baseball League

A smart new manager in Owen J. "Donie" Bush, whose name is not new in major league baseball circles, together with better fielding, has made the Cincinnati Reds a first division threat in the National League. Last season, although they do not like to be reminded of it, the Reds finished in the cellar, 12 games behind the Cardinals and Giants, who tied for sixth place. Mostly because of their showing in 1932, the Reds were picked again to finish deep in the lower half of the circuit when the 1933 campaign began.

However, there are several reasons why this Cincinnati club has a fine chance to climb into the first division this year. Donie Bush is the first reason. The fiery little pilot, whose last big-league assignment was with the Detroit Tigers, managed the Minneapolis Millers to an American Association pennant last season and on this record was given another chance in the majors. Bush has proven he is capable and knows how to get the very best out of his men.

Another reason why the Reds should have a good year is the manner in which the pitching staff is working. Red Lucas, Bush's star right-hander, is one of the best pitchers in the majors. He won three straight games without giving a base on balls, but lost Wednesday to the home-run hitting of the Boston Braves. Lucas is a hard worker, just as effective at the plate as he is in the pitchers' box. Larry Benton, Silas Johnson, Eppa Rixey, Bob Smith, Ray Kolp and Benny Frey are other experienced pitchers. Rixey, who started pitching major-league ball with the Phillies back in 1912, is the only left-hander among those mentioned. Frank Henry, purchased from Minneapolis, is a left-hander who may be retained after the fifteenth of the month.

Jim Bottomley, who was regular first baseman with the Cardinals for several years, has taken over the initial base duties of the Reds. "Sunny Jim" is a hard hitter and fields his bag with the best of them. He has added strength to the Reds in both departments. Chick Hafey, another former Cardinal and an outfielder, is figured to do considerable hitting for Bush this season. Since the start of the 1933 season both Bottomley and Hafey have been handicapped through mishaps; but when they return to regular duty the Reds will be much more powerful than they are right now.

Manager Bush's first infield has Bottomley at first, George Grantham at second, the brilliant-fielding Leo Durocher at shortstop and Joe Morrissey at third. In the absence of Bottomley, however, Bush has been playing Grantham on first. That puts either Otto Bluege, recalled from Columbus, on second and Morrissey on third, or Morrissey on second and the veteran Andy High on third.

Hafey is regular left fielder, with Johnny Moore, former Cub, in center, and Harry Rice, purchased from Minneapolis, in right. When Hafey is out, Wally Roettger can play left field.

Ernest Lombardi and Ralston Hemsley are doing most of the work behind the plate. The former is a terrific slugger. Hemsley doesn't hit as hard, but he is always hustling. The latter was a Cub in 1932.

Considering everything, the Reds of 1933 are stronger than Dan Howley's club of 1932. There is class in that pitching staff. Lucas gives promise of having his best year, while the addition of Bob Smith seems to have helped. Johnson is developing into one of the league's best. A lineup of Grantham, Bottomley, Hafey, Lombardi and Rice has considerable punch. If pitching coöperates with batting, the result is usually a winning team.

Australia's Davis Cup Hopefuls Are Beaten

BOURNEMOUTH, Eng., May 4 (AP)—The four players, who will carry the hopes of Australia in the Davis Cup competition and at Wimbledon, yesterday were eliminated in the quarterfinal round of the British hard court tennis championships, falling before English stars.

Jack C. Crawford, Australian champion, was defeated by George P Hughes, English Davis Cup veteran, in five hard-fought sets, 6—8, 6—2, 6—0, 4—6, 8—6. Vivian McGrath, youthful two-handed backstroke ace who defeated H. Ellsworth Vines Jr. in Australia, was eliminated by H. G. N. Lee, 3—6, 6—2, 6—2, 6—1.

H. W. (Bunny) Austin, finalist in last year's Wimbledon championship, was carried to five sets before he managed to defeat D. Turnball, also a youngster from "down under" by the score of 5—7, 3—6, 6—3, 6—1, 6—4. Fred J. Perry accounted for the other invader, Adrian Quist, winning 6—2, 6—4, 6—2.

Test for Ryder Cup Players

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—British Ryder Cup nominees are scheduled to take part in a 36-hole competition on the Richmond Park Public Golf Courses (Princes course 5913 yards, Dukes course 5749 yards) on June 10 to celebrate the completion of 10 years of public golf in the Putney park. Those who are expected to take part are: Percy Allis, Beaconsfield; Archie Compston, Coombe Hill; C. S. Denny, Thorpe Hall; A. M. Dailey, Bradley Hall; S. Esterbrooke, Knowle; T. Green, Copt Heath; A. G. Havers, Sandy Lodge; B. Hodson, Chigwell; E. W. H. Kenyon, West Lancashire; A. J. Lacey, Selsdon Park; Abe Mitchell, private; A. H. Pagdham, Ashdown Forest; A. Perry, Leatherhead; Fred Robson, Addington Palace; W. T. Twine, Langley Park, and C. A. Whitcombe, Crew's Hill.

Pacific Coast League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Sacramento	18	11	.621
Oakland	17	11	.607
Los Angeles	16	12	.571
Portland	15	13	.536
Hollywood	15	13	.536
Missions	14	16	.467
Seattle	9	17	.346
San Francisco	8	20	.310

Results May 3

Oakland 4, Sacramento 3.
Missions 11, Los Angeles 4.
Hollywood 6, San Francisco 5.
Seattle at Portland, rain.

Southern Association

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Memphis	17	4	.810
Birmingham	14	7	.667
New Orleans	13	10	.565
Atlanta	11	10	.524
Nashville	10	11	.476
Chattanooga	9	10	.474
Little Rock	5	15	.250
Knoxville	4	16	.200

Results May 3

Birmingham 5, Chattanooga 4.
Memphis 13, Knoxville 4.
Nashville 6, New Orleans 3.
Atlanta 2, Little Rock 0.

International Pro Golf

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EDINBURGH — When the English and Scottish professional golfers renew their international match at the Edinburgh Burgess Golfing Society Course at Barnton, Cramond Brig, on July 1, it will be a renewal of the match revived at the Princes Golf Club, Sandwich, Kent, last year, after a lapse of 19 years.

'Do As I Do' Coach

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EAST LANSING, Mich.—It is one thing to tell how to do something and another to do it by example. Ben Van Alstyne, basketball and golf coach at Michigan State, recently scored a 135-yard hole-in-one while playing in a foursome with members of the state team.

Braves Climb in Race Defeating Cincinnati

National League

	Won	Lost	P. C.
Pittsburgh	11	4	.733
New York	8	5	.615
Boston	8	8	.500
Brooklyn	7	7	.500
Chicago	7	8	.467
St. Louis	7	9	.438
Cincinnati	6	8	.429
Philadelphia	6	11	.353

Result May 3

Boston 6, Cincinnati 4.
All other games postponed.

A four-run rally in the eighth inning yesterday gave the Boston Braves a 6-to-4 victory over the Cincinnati Reds in the National League and placed the Tribe in a tie with Brooklyn for third position in the standing. The Braves' triumph was even more noteworthy inasmuch as they defeated Fred "Red" Lucas, star right-hander of the Cincinnati pitching staff, who had won three straight games in this 1933 baseball season.

Going into the eighth, the Braves were behind, 4 to 2, with Lucas apparently working smoothly. However, Moore's single and Berger's triple scored one run, and then the crowd cheered lustily when Knothe hit into the left field bleachers to put Boston ahead. Schulmerich, the very next batter, gave the Braves another run by hitting the first ball pitched into the center field seats for another homer. Cantwell pitched eight innings for the winners and Betts finished. The score by innings:

At Boston

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Boston	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	4	x	6	9	2
Cincinnati	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	4	8	2

Batteries—Cantwell, Betts and Hogan; Lucas and Lombardi. Winning pitcher—Cantwell. Umpires—Moran and Quigley. Time—1h. 43m.

Victoria Basketball Team Ties the Series

VICTORIA, B. C., May 4. (AP) — The Victoria Blue Ribbons, basketball champions of western Canada, today needed only one more victory over the Windsor-Walkerville Alumni, eastern titleholders, to take the Dominion title.

The Blue Ribbons, led by the Patrick boys, Lynn and Muzz, turned back the invaders 39 to 35 in an exciting overtime game last night to take the lead in games, 2 to 1. The title has been held in the west since 1929.

The Alumni led through most of the game and up to the final minutes when Lynn Patrick sank two long field goals and Chapman dropped in a free try to tie the score at 31 to 31. The Blue Ribbons then went ahead in the 10-minute overtime period to sweep their rivals aside and score 8 points to the Alumni's 4.

The two Patricks are sons of Lester Patrick, manager and president of the champion New York Rangers of the National Hockey League.

Bigelow Succeeds Humpstone

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, May 4—The most successful season of squash racquets in New York was brought to a conclusion yesterday, when the annual meeting and dinner of the Metropolitan Squash Racquets Association was held at the Harvard Club. Several important steps to regulate the conduct of the various events of the season, including a regulation requiring team matches to be played on the dates scheduled, were adopted, and new officers elected and installed. Edwin H. Bigelow of Heights Casino replaced the retiring president, Ernest B. Humpstone, University Club, after five years of untiring service, while George D. Debevoise, Harvard Club, will serve as vice-president. Bigelow, former secretary, turned over his office to Robert E. McCormick, Harvard Club, with Selwyn K. Farrington Jr., Nassau Country Club, chosen for the new office of assistant secretary, while W. Stapely Wonham, The Field Club of Greenwich, retained his office as treasurer.

College Baseball Results

Conn. State 19, Clark 4.
Duke 8, Princeton 7.
Gettysburg 10, Annapolis 4.
Harvard 2, Brown 1.
Holy Cross 6, Tufts 4.
Illinois Normal 9, Macomb Teachers 5.
Iowa 12, Iowa S. T. 4.
Kansas State 7, Oklahoma 5.
Maine 11, Bates 2.
Michigan State 5, Notre Dame 3.
Newport N. T. S. 9, Upsala 4.
North Central 14, Wheaton 4.
Oklahoma A. & M. 4, Oklahoma City 2.
Pennsylvania 8, Swarthmore 0.
Purdue 7, Chicago 6.
R. I. State 9, Bridgewater N. S. 7.
Ursinus 9, Bucknell 4.

Sisler Signs to Play Again

ST. LOUIS, Mo., May 4 (AP)—George Sisler, former baseball star and ex-manager of the St. Louis Browns, has signed as first baseman with the Gerharts of St. Louis, a Municipal League team. Sisler has not played baseball since he withdrew in midseason last year from the Shreveport-Tyler Texas League team.

Bear Baseball Captain

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES—William W. Athey '34 has been elected captain of the University of California at Los Angeles baseball team for next season. He plays second base and is a star at bat as well as in fielding.

Thorpe to Lead Indians

HOLDENVILLE, Okla. (AP) — Jim Thorpe has a new job—managing an all-Indian baseball team to further knowledge of the athletic prowess of the American Indian.

College Golf Results

Brown 8, Boston C. 1.
Lafayette 5, Rutgers 1.
Michigan 14, Northwestern 4.
Wesleyan 6, Bowdoin 0.

College Track Result

Rutgers 63½, Lehigh 62½.

Syracuse Has An Unusual Problem

Coach Has Task in Picking Varsity and J. V. From Evenly Matched Crews

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SYRACUSE, N. Y., May 3 — The navy of Syracuse University, now on an informal basis as the result of the decision of the athletic authorities to cancel official recognition, for financial reasons, claims an unusual problem. There are two varsity crews, so closely contesting the honor that the veteran James A. Ten Eyck, the coach, has changed his decision four times, and may do so several times more before the end of the season, as to which is the better, and which should be relegated to the junior varsity position. Both have winning strokes of previous seasons, and both possess qualities which make them formidable to any opponent.

Four survivors of the 1932 varsity were present when the practice began. Capt. Thomas Lombardi '33, was the stroke, Harold B. Donaldson '33, had been at bow, Herbert B. McKean '33, No. 7, while J. Edward Gramlich Jr. '34, had rowed No. 4. In addition he had practically every member of both the junior varsity and freshmen of last summer, which crews had led the river in the Poughkeepsie regatta, in their classes.

At the start, he split these veterans between the two boats, placing Lombardi and Donaldson in their old varsity places, while McKean went to his old place, but on the junior varsity crew, and Gramlich moved to No. 6 on the second crew. But the second crew came along faster, so they were listed as the varsity several weeks ago. Then, for the Cornell races last Saturday, Ten Eyck shifted again, and Lombardi's crew acted as the varsity, with the other crew officially listed as the jayvees. Now this may be shifted once more, as the waters of Lake Cayuga are rougher than at Onondaga Lake, where last week's races were held.

The varsity against Cornell, with the two veterans at bow and stroke, was chiefly filled from the 1932 junior varsity, winners at Poughkeepsie. Earle S. Willoughby '34, No. 7, held No. 3 jayvee there; Robert P. Johnson '33, No. 6, rowed in the same position in the 1932 jayvees; Thompson P. Brunish '33, at No. 5, had been a varsity substitute last year, and Russell S. Swanson '34, an absentee from the crews last year, had been a member of the winning 1931 freshman crew. He rowed at No. 4.

Two members of the 1932 freshmen, and the coxswain of that crew, completed the crew. Vincent P. Matasavage '35, had been No. 7 on that crew, and took No. 3, while Bart J. O'Hearn '35, stroke of that crew, went to No. 2. George M. Kirkwood '35, a local youth, took over the tiller ropes.

DeFois H. Siegfried '34, stroke of the junior varsity last year, and of the winning freshmen the year before, began the season as stroke of the second crew, played a large part in its promotion to varsity status, and is now back in his old position. He is the tallest man on the squad, four inches over six feet. McKean, at 7, and Gramlich at 6, are the varsity members, while three other members of the 1932 jayvees, one varsity substitute and one freshman oarsman, fill the balance of the places. Harry B. Allen Jr. '34, at No. 4, is the varsity substitute, J. Walter Rader '35 was No. 5 on the freshman crew last year, and is now No. 3, while Irving Puls '34, bow, Edward O. Meacham '33, No. 2, and G. A. Schoeberlein Jr. '34, at No. 5, occupied the same places on the jayvees at Poughkeepsie last year. Robert R. Havill '34, coxswain of the 1931 freshmen, has followed Siegfried, his stroke, into the boat.

The informal nature of the arrangements has held back the development of a strong freshman crew, and the Cornell youngsters proved too effective last Saturday. Against them, the freshman boating was as follows: stroke, Mark E. Conan Jr., a local boy; 7, James O'Brien; 6, Leon A. Schmidt; 5, Jacque B. Borst; 4, Emery H. Hapworth; 3, Carl E. Greiner; 2, Charles D. Silvernail; bow, P. William Jackson; while Herman E. Moecker of Albany is coxswain.

The only regatta officially announced for the crews is a second series against Cornell at Ithaca, May 20. But there is a possibility that one or more crews may go to the Pacific coast for the invitation regatta in July, if finances can be arranged.

Ice Skating Races in May

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES—The Winter Garden here will hold the western ice-skating championships under the auspices of the Garden Racing Association officials in May. Fifty entries are expected to compete in the one, two and three-mile events. J. W. Clune, former University of California athlete, is donating cups and trophies. This will be the first time this year the Garden has had ice.

Two Tie Golf Matches

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DALLAS, Texas — Southern Methodist University and University of Texas have two quite evenly matched golf teams. In two matches already played this season they have tied at 3-all. In the most recent match Dennis Lavender, Dallas city champion, went 22 holes to defeat Ed White, Texas star, 1 up. Both players recorded 70s for the 18 holes and Lavender won with a birdie on the fourth extra hole.

Honor Stagg on Coast

EXETER, Calif. (AP)—Amos Alonzo Stagg, dean of football coaches, now director of athletics at the College of the Pacific, recalled gridiron experiences of almost two generations at a banquet meeting in his honor here recently. More than 300 athletic coaches, student athletes and school officials attended. Dr. N. C. Paine of Glendale, who formerly played on a University of Chicago squad coached by Stagg, praised his former mentor as a "great master."

Greenleaf Wins and Loses

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, May 4—E. Ralph Greenleaf and Andrew Ponzi divided blocks yesterday in their pocket billiard series, but Greenleaf increased his margin in total points and now leads, 699 to 474. Ponzi won in the afternoon block, 125 to 100, in 11 innings, with a high run of 39 to Greenleaf's 28, and Greenleaf took the evening session, 125 to 69, in six innings, with a high run of 71 against Ponzi's 37.

High Scholastic Standing

EAST LANSING, Mich. (AP)—If you scout the statement that wrestlers have high mentality, look at the record that Wendell E. Genson, East Lansing freshman grappler, compiled at Michigan State College the last winter term. Genson wound up his term with 17 credits of A grades, leading the entire athletic group.

Italy Shows Progress In Soccer Football

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GENEVA, Switz. — Switzerland's defeat by Italy, 3 goals to 0, here, recently, came as a disappointment to the local soccer football fans, because the general improvement in the standard of Swiss club play had led them to expect big things. Italy's all-round development in sport since the war has been one of the most remarkable social phenomena in Europe and her soccer team now stands out as the second strongest on the Continent, inferior only to the pick of Austria's talent. This season the Swiss national side has not greatly distinguished itself, for, prior to the match with Italy, it was held to a draw by Belgium.

Twenty-five thousand spectators assembled here for the match with Italy and there was plenty of good football to set them cheering. Italy swung the ball around more freely than the Swiss, who favored close passing among their inside forwards, and the score at half-time was 1 goal to 0. After the change of ends the visitors, whose team has been subjected to a good deal of shuffling about this year, were definitely on top, and no injustice would have been done if they had scored more than two goals in the second period. Whilst this match was in progress, Italy's reserve side beat the Swiss "B" by 5 goals to 0.

Soccer football is the most popular sport on the Continent and hardly a week-end goes by without one international match or another. On the same day that Switzerland was entertaining Italy, Spain was opposed to Portugal at Vigo. The result was a victory for the Spaniards by 3 goals to 0.

An outstanding event in Continental soccer this month will be the match between Italy and England at Rome, May 13. The Italians are very optimistic concerning their chances of success in this match and expect to win, even if England sends out the strongest possible side. The contest will take place at the Rome Stadium, constructed to hold 150,000 spectators. The standard of Continental soccer has advanced so greatly of recent years that any English side on tour knows that it cannot afford to take the opposition lightly. The first Continental side to win against a team labeled "England" was Spain, but really the best performance yet put up is that of Austria in holding England to a score of 3 to 4 in London last December. The English season was in full blast then (Spain's victory was obtained during the English "close" season), and the reason why the home players' margin of victory was so slender was because the Austrians played splendid football. If their "finishing" had been as good as their midfield attacking, they would probably have won.

Purdue Nine Winner In the Ninth Inning

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LAFAYETTE, Ind., May 4—A hard line-drive to center field by J. C. Lang '35, enabled J. Z. Husar '33 to score from third base and gave Purdue University a 7-to-6 victory over the University of Chicago here, yesterday, in the opening Big Ten game for the Old Gold and Black. Lang's blow came with two down in the last half of the ninth. Purdue's two pitchers turned in rather remarkable performances, striking out 17 Maroons. I. J. Humi '34 struck out 10 men in five innings and C. F. Hartman '33 struck out seven men in the final four innings. The score by innings:

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Purdue	0	0	1	0	3	0	2	0	1	7	8	2
Chicago	2	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	6	11	3

Batteries—Humi, Hartmann and Duff; Langford, Straske and Ofmil. Umpire—Rife.

Red Sox Win American League's Only Game

American League

	Won	Lost	P. C.
New York	11	5	.688
Chicago	10	7	.647
Cleveland	10	7	.647
Washington	10	6	.638
Detroit	9	8	.529
Philadelphia	6	10	.375
St. Louis	7	13	.350
Boston	5	12	.294

Result May 3

Boston 6, St. Louis 3.
All other games postponed.

Boston won the only American League baseball game played yesterday, defeating the St. Louis Browns, 6 to 2. The victory broke Boston's losing streak that had extended to six games. Big Smead Jolley and Dale Alexander, another big fellow, each figured in the scoring of three runs. The former collected a single, double and triple at the plate, batted in two runs and scored another himself. Alexander, champion batter in the junior circuit last season, hit a timely double in the first inning to drive in a pair of mates and later scored himself.

Paul Andrews limited the Browns to seven hits and was never in serious trouble. Bump Hadley started for St. Louis, but was taken out in the eighth to make room for a pinch hitter. Sam West hit a homer for the losers. The score by innings:

At St. Louis

Innings—	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	R	H	E
Boston	3	0	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	6	8	1
St. Louis	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	2	7	1

Batteries—Andrews and Shea; Hadley, Hebert and Ferrell. Losing pitcher—Hadley. Umpires—Rolls, Dinneen and Hildebrand. Time—1h. 35m.

Broaca Dropped From Squad

NEW HAVEN, Conn., May 4 (AP)—Johnny Broaca, ace of the Yale pitching staff, has been permanently dropped from the baseball squad for failure to live up to team regulations, Joe Wood, coach of the team, announced yesterday. Broaca was ordered to turn in his uniform after he refused to pitch against a semiprofessional team, led by Albie Booth, former Yale star, which defeated the Elis 8 to 0. The dismissal was announced without further comment.

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6 Course Luncheon, 45c — OPEN SUNDAYS
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Handsome surroundings.
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Accommodations for private parties. Open Sundays.

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Luncheon 50c Dinner 60c and 75c

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Dinner....75c, 85c and $1
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OF THEE I SING
ORIGINAL CAST WITH WILLIAM GAXTON, LOIS MORAN, VICTOR MOORE
Evs. 50c to $3. Wed. & Sat. Mats. 50c to $2.50 Plus Tax

NEW YORK, N. Y.

Katharine Cornell
will close her New York run in "ALIEN CORN" in the Belasco Theater May 13 to present this play in Boston, Philadelphia and Chicago, appearing in the latter city during the Century of Progress World's Fair.

POSITIVELY LAST WEEK
ALICE IN WONDERLAND
JOSEPHINE HUTCHINSON as Alice
Evs. 8:30. Mats. Wed., Fri. and Sat. 2:30
NEW AMSTERDAM THEATRE, W. 42 St. Prices 50c-$2 plus tax

Russian Ikon Makers of Palekh Paint Trinkets Since 'Liquidation' of Church

special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

LONDON — Former painters of Russian ikons have turned their brushes to decorating trinket boxes, paper-knives and powder puff boxes since the revolution, it was shown at an exhibition here of Russian Palekh art.

Palekh is an old Russian village where, from the sixteenth century up to the revolution, a high standard in the painting of ikons was maintained. Palekh art did not become known outside the Soviet Union until the year 1924, it is stated. Examples were then shown at the Venice Exhibition, and the following year it gained the Grand Prix at the International Exhibition of Art.

After the revolution in Russia, owing to the lack of demand for ikons, the Palekh artists painted stage scenery and peasant portraits.

In 1924 seven of the leading painters formed an association pooling their labor and profits. Since that time they have been searching for new inspiration. Now for the first time in the history of Palekh, labor is the chief subject, with a secondary theme in the pastimes of the peasant—hunting, fishing and folk dancing.

The painting is done on papier-mâché or wood.

Typical subjects for illustration are women gathering strawberries, searching for mushrooms in the forest, peasants embroidering, and all sorts of subjects gathered from Russian folklore. In scenes in which horses and dogs occur a striking likeness to Persian art is noticed.

In the catalogue of the exhibition it was explained that the influence of the aristocratic and merchant classes on Palekh art no longer exists. The artists have returned to their earlier peasant inspiration, but are seeking to free themselves from formalism and tradition so that they can interpret the new ideas in peasant life, and introduce new processes for the expression of their changed outlook.

In nearly every case the artist makes a concession to the revolution by putting at least one figure in his picture into a red garment.

Revised Schedule For National Clubs Given

NEW YORK, May 4 (AP)—The National League yesterday announced the dates for the playing of postponed and tie games originally scheduled before May 2. The only tie game, a 14-inning affair between the Giants and Dodgers, will be played as a single contest at Brooklyn, June 4. The revised schedule:

At Boston—June 1, 3, Aug. 2, Brooklyn; July 5, Sept. 1, 3, New York.
At Brooklyn—June 4, New York (one game).
At Philadelphia—June 3, Aug. 2, New York; July 29, Brooklyn.
At Pittsburgh—July 25, Chicago; July 28, Cincinnati.
At Cincinnati—May 28, Pittsburgh; June 4, 18, Aug. 6, St. Louis; June 11, Chicago.
At Chicago—June 4, Pittsburgh.

The Cardinals will play doubleheaders May 28 with Philadelphia and June 11 with Pittsburgh, moving up games originally scheduled for May 25 and June 12, respectively.

Frazier Sent to Toronto

The Cincinnati Reds, playing the Braves in Boston, have just announced the release of Keith Frazier, young right-handed pitcher, on option to the Toronto club of the International League.

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You will find Antioch Shoes the perfect traveling companions because of their comfort.
All styles $10.00.
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U. S. World and Home Policies Are Watched

(Continued from Page 1)

task therefore becomes an attempt to serve America's own national interests and to prevent an international currency conflict.

He had learned that a "world currency truce" had been worked out with Mr. MacDonald—a sort of gentlemen's agreement, by which Great Britain and France would agree not to attempt to manipulate the dollar but would permit it to follow natural forces to its own level, presumably not too far below par.

Instead he hears Mr. Neville Chamberlain's request for a great expansion in the funds by means of which Great Britain manipulates the pound and as a direct effect, largely controls the dollar. This appears to White House observers to be retaliation with a vengeance—the retaliation which Mr. MacDonald so eloquently spurned in his Press Club speech.

At the same time fair-minded critics realize that the currency disturbances were deliberately brought on the United States by the brusque departure from gold and that the original source of trouble was in Washington itself—rightly or wrongly.

Disturbs Administration

France's threatened imposition of a 15 per cent surtax on American imports has also disturbed the Administration and warned them that a vast international problem is ahead. The surtax had been already indicated by France's first reservation to the tariff truce and Washington had taken it calmly. But actual imposition was not so easy to shrug off as the threat had been, particularly as two further reservations come to light today. They are, first, that the French acceptance of the tariff truce does not apply to trade agreements already before the Parliament, and second, that all the great powers must join in the holiday before it becomes effective. These provisos reduce the practical effect of the truce greatly, it is felt here, and leave simply its moral and atmospheric advantages.

Great Britain is now repeating all the arguments against the tariff truce which France has presented, but State Department spokesmen see no reason why London could not take the same reservation proffered by France and be perfectly satisfied.

Princeton, Mass., to Get Harvard Meteorograph

Installation of a meteorograph, designed and built by Mr. S. P. Fergusson, research associate of the Blue Hill Observatory of Harvard University, is being accomplished in a new meteorological station on top of Mt. Wachusett at Princeton, Mass. This work is being done in cooperation with other universities in connection with the research of the International Polar Year and International Cloud Year.

No resident observers will be needed at the Mt. Wachusett station, for the meteorograph can be set to run from two to three months unattended. During this time the mechanism keeps record of the wind direction, velocity, atmospheric pressure, temperature and humidity. A coil of brass and steel indicates the temperature, while 150 strands of hair operate the humidity recorder.

Chicago Bomb Shakes Dairy

CHICAGO, May 4 (AP)—The seventh bombing of the week shook a dairy plant here yesterday a few hours after police learned that 1000 sticks of dynamite and 2200 feet of fuse had been stolen from the plant of an explosives manufacturer, apparently by racketeers. This morning's explosion did little damage except to a door and windows of the Galloway-West Company, Inc., and brought forth a statement by an official that no labor or union troubles had been experienced.

Julian Accepts Post

CINCINNATI, Ohio, May 4 (AP)—Mr. W. A. Julian, retired Cincinnati shoe manufacturer and Ohio member of the Democratic National Committee, yesterday announced his acceptance of the post of Treasurer of the United States.

Foreign Posts Approved

WASHINGTON, May 4 (AP)—The Senate Foreign Relations Committee yesterday approved the nominations of Dr. Hugh S. Gibson of California, as Ambassador to Brazil and Mr. Laurence A. Steinhardt of New York as Minister to Sweden.

Local Classified

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ALLSTON, MASS., 1125 Commonwealth Ave., near Brighton—1-room alcove and 2-room apts., refrigeration, $35 to $40 month. ALG. 9466.

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Radio Programs

Eastern Standard Time

WBZ and WBZA, Boston and Springfield (990kc-303m)

3:00 p. m.—Discoverers' Club, sketch.
3:15 NBC, "Dick Daring"; sketch.
3:30 NBC, "Singing Lady."
3:45 NBC; "Little Orphan Annie"; sketch.
4:00 NBC, Bert Lown's Orchestra.
4:15 Dutch Band.
4:30 Announcements; sport review.
4:45 NBC, "Today's News," Lowell Thomas.
5:00 Time; NBC, "Amos 'n' Andy."
5:15 NBC, "Mand and Cousin Bill," sketch.
5:30 "Song Weavers."
5:36 Sandy MacFarlane; John McNamara; orchestra.
6:00 NBC, "Captain Diamond"; sketch.
6:30 NBC, "Rin-Tin-Tin Thriller"; sketch.
6:45 NBC, "Thurston, the Magician."
7:00 NBC, Death Valley Days' sketch.
7:30 NBC, Wayne King's Orchestra.
10:00 NBC Players.
10:30 Fashionettes: trio; news.
11:00 Announcements; sport review.
11:15 Jimmie McHale's Orchestra.
11:30 NBC, Monday Negro Choristers.
12:00 NBC, Don Bestor's Orchestra.
12:30 a. m.—NBC, "Dancing in the Twin Cities."

WEEI, Boston (590kc-508m)

5:00 p. m.—NBC, Concert orchestra, Werner Janssen, conductor, from Rome.
5:15 NBC, "The Three Scamps."
5:30 NBC, "Puss in Boots"; sketch.
5:45 NBC, Genia Fonariova, soprano.
6:00 "Evening Tattler"; news.
6:45 "Buddy and Blake," sketch.
7:00 Fountleroy and Van; songs.
7:15 NBC, "Burton Holmes at the Century of Progress Fair."
7:30 Salute program.
7:45 NBC, "The Goldbergs"; sketch.
8:00 NBC, Rudy Vallée's Orchestra; Walter O'Keefe; Eleanor Shaler; Sid Silvers; dramatic sketch.
9:00 NBC, "Captain Henry's Show Boat"; soloist; orchestra.
10:00 NBC, "Baron Munchausen"; Cliff Hall; orchestra.
11:00 Forecasts, E. B. Rideout; news.
11:15 NBC, Vincent Lopez's Orchestra.
11:30 NBC, Johnny Johnson's Orchestra.

WNAC, Boston (1230kc-244m)

5:00 p. m.—CBS, George Hall's Orchestra.
5:30 CBS, "Skippy"; child sketch.
5:45 Discoverers' Club, sketch.
6:00 Announcements; news.
6:15 Orchestra Cup Series, from Copley-Plaza.
6:45 "Chandu"; transcription sketch.
7:00 CBS, Arthur Tracy, Street Singer.
7:15 CBS, "Buick Rogers," sketch.
7:45 CBS, Boake Carter's News Flashes.
8:00 "Uncle Eph's Toonerville Band."
8:30 Talk by Mr. James Roosevelt.
8:45 CBS, Irving Kaufman; orchestra.
9:00 CBS, Comedy sketch.
9:15 CBS, Boswell Sisters, vocal trio.
9:30 CBS, Stoopnagle and Budd, soloists; chorus; orchestra.
10:00 "As I See It," Richard D. Grant.
10:15 Brunswick Orchestra.
10:30 "Street of Dreams," songs.
10:45 Announcements; news.
11:00-1:00 CBS dance music.

WAAB, Boston (1410kc-213m)

5:00 p. m.—"Hits and Encores."
6:00 CBS, H. V. Kaltenborn, commentator.
6:15 CBS, Ozzie Nelson's Orchestra.
6:45 CBS, "Just Plain Bill."
7:00 Announcements; news.
7:15 Copley-Plaza dinner music.
7:30 "Timely Topics" talk series.
7:45 Brunswick Orchestra.
8:00 CBS, Evan Evans, baritone; Do Re Mi; Freddie Rich's Orchestra.
8:15 CBS, Talk, Robert "Believe-It-Or-Not" Ripley, from Buenos Aires.
8:30 CBS, Vincent Sorey's Orchestra.
8:45 Organ recital.
9:00 Morey Pearl's Orchestra.
9:15 Le Paradis Band.
9:45 Le Paradis Band.
9:45 Announcements; news.
10:00 CBS, "Foreign Legion"; sketch.
10:30 CBS, Philadelphia Orchestra, Alex Smollen, conductor.

WHDH, Boston (830kc-361m)

5:00 p. m.—John McGonigle, tenor.
5:15 New Yorkers Orchestra.
5:30 Orchestral program.
5:45 WHDH ensemble.
6:00 "The Monitor Views the News," Henry E. Williams.
6:15 Big Brother's Twilight Express.
6:45 Tom McCue's Orchestra.
7:00 Westminster Orchestra.
7:15 "Song Pictures," with Orrin White, tenor.
7:30 Orchestral program.
7:45 Hotel Touraine Ensemble.
8:00 Harvard Lampoon variety program.
8:15 "Evening Reveries"; time.

Tomorrow's Features

WBSO, Babson Park, Mass. (920kc-326m)

8:30 a. m.—Studio and musical programs.
12:15 p. m.—Daily talk.
12:30 p. m.—Local news.
12:45 p. m.—Luncheon music.
1:00 p. m.—Shopping Tour.
1:45 p. m.—Studio soloists.
3:30 p. m.—Good Cheer Service.
4:00 p. m.—Studio soloists.

WBZ

7:00 a. m.—Local programs.
9:30 a. m.—NBC programs.
11:00 a. m.—NBC, Chamber of Commerce banquet; Mr. Henry A. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture; Mr. Daniel C. Roper, Secretary of Commerce, speakers.
12:00 noon—"The Monitor Views the News," Ernest Beaufort.
12:30 p. m.—NBC programs.
1:30 p. m.—NBC, Farm and Home Hour.
3:30 p. m.—Cooking School.
4:00 p. m.—Studio music.

WEKI

8:00 a. m.—NBC, Organ Rhapsody.
8:15 a. m.—E. B. Rideout; news.
8:30 a. m.—NBC programs.
12:00 noon—Studio and musical.
1:15 p. m.—NBC musical programs.
2:00 p. m.—Local studio and musical.
3:00 p. m.—NBC programs.
4:00 p. m.—News; stocks; music.

WNAC

6:30 a. m.—Studio and musical programs.
9:30 a. m.—CBS programs.
10:00 a. m.—Studio and musical.
11:00 a. m.—CBS programs.
12:00 noon—Announcements; news.
12:15 p. m.—CBS programs.
1:15 p. m.—Studio and musical.
2:00 p. m.—CBS programs.
3:15 p. m.—Braves-Chicago, Fred Hoey, reporting.

WAAB

8:30 a. m.—Reports; news; music.
10:00 a. m.—CBS programs.
11:00 a. m.—Studio and musical.
1:15 p. m.—CBS musical programs.
2:00 p. m.—Studio and musical.
3:00 p. m.—Weather; news; time.
3:15 p. m.—CBS programs.
4:10 p. m.—CBS, Address, Prime Minister Ramsay MacDonald, from London.

Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 30 cents a line. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

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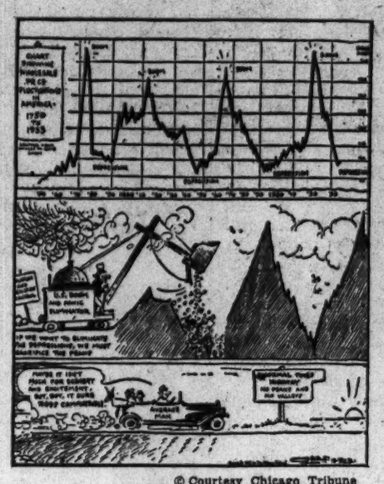
Daily Features

Cartoons of the Week

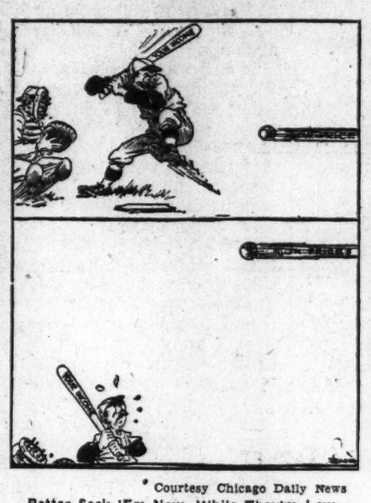


© Courtesy Chicago Tribune
Mountains and Valleys

Courtesy Des Moines Register
Just a Suggestion

Courtesy New York Evening Post
Keeping Her Busy

Courtesy Philadelphia Inquirer
He Should Have Thought Of That When He Was Drilling It



Courtesy Chicago Daily News
Better Sock 'Em Now, While They're Low

Courtesy Montreal Star
Neighbor Canada: "Why didn't you wait until July Fourth?"

All Nature

Lemming

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

IT IS easy to tell that the lemming belongs to the family of true rats and mice, the Muridæ family. About one-fourth of all our mammals belong to this family. All are small, the largest in North America being the common muskrat.

Lemmings are found in circumpolar countries such as Canada (chiefly around the Hudson Bay region), Norway, Sweden, the Soviet Republic (in the vast tundras), and Siberia. Like many other rodents, they dig many-branched tunnels and line their underground "living-rooms" with soft grasses and moss. Open, dry, mossy slopes are preferred.

The lemmings increase in such numbers that hordes of them have been known to sweep over the country, eating all vegetation in their path. Nature usually steps in before long though, and keeps them in check by increasing the animals that prey on them.

Lemmings are about four or five inches long with stubby tails. They look much like overstuffed field mice with thick bodies, short legs and ears, and blunt noses. The fur is long, fine, and fluffy—that of the North American variety turning white in winter and brown in summer. Those illustrated above are in summer pelage.

A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Bar-le-Duc (Miss A. E. F.)—This name is applied to a kind of jam made of gooseberries or currants (so named for Bar-le-Duc, France, where it is made) and is pronounced *Bahr-le-Duk'* (*a* as in *arm*, *e* as in *maker*, *u* as in *menu*; secondary stress on first syllable.

Note by the way that "gooseberry" is preferably pronounced with the *z* sound rather than with the *s* as in *goose*.

A. W. O. L. (R. L. C.-H.)—This is a military term meaning "absent without leave." It does not imply that the offender is a deserter, but that he, for reasons best known to himself, has temporarily found some other place to camp.

Monolith (Miss S. I. W.)—The roots are Greek, *monos*, "single," and *lithos*, "stone," our word being applied to a "single stone or block of stone, especially one of large size, shaped into a pillar, statue, or monument" (Webster's).

The eight pillars at the entrance of the new home of The Christian Science Publishing Society are monoliths.

Brevities

Los Angeles Times: And we might get some interesting stories if the White House cook would hold weekly press conferences.

Grit: Some persons like to listen to a good talker, while others prefer talking to a good listener.

The Christian Science Monitor's

Quotation for Today

ONE must never lose time in vainly regretting the past nor in complaining against the changes which cause us discomfort, for change is the very essence of life.

—ANATOLE FRANCE

In Lighter Vein

Standard Brand

Barber (to young plastered-haired sheik): "What'll you have, a haircut or just the oil changed?"

Tit-Bits

He: "I say, doesn't this dance make you long for another?"

She (sadly): "Yes—but unfortunately he couldn't come tonight."

A Bright Future

A well-known attorney was always lecturing his office boy, whether he needed it or not. One day he chanced to hear the following conversation between the boy and the one employed next door:

"How much does your chief pay you?" asked the latter.

"I get $1500 a year. Five dollars a week in cash and the rest in legal advice."—*Labor.*

Doubled

"Everything you give away in this world comes back twofold, you know."

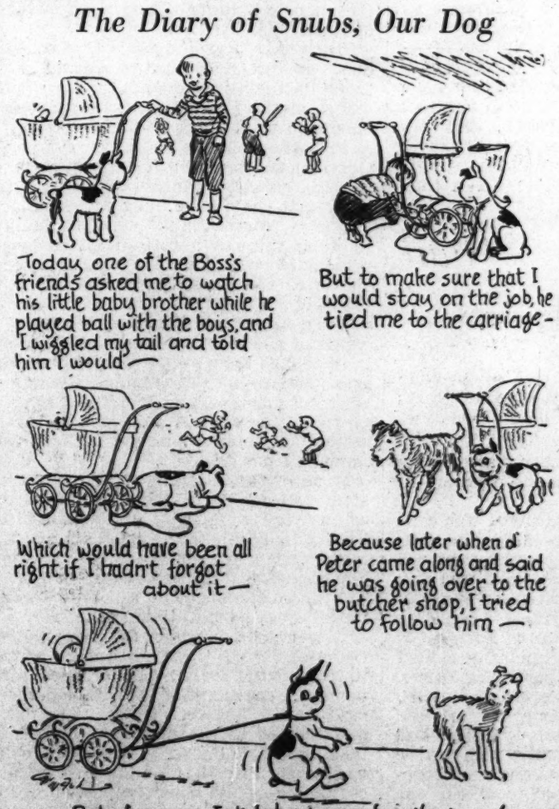
"Yes, I've noticed it. I gave my daughter away six months ago, and she and her husband came back to live with us last week."—*Pearson's.*

Misunderstood

"Lay down, pup! Lay down!" ordered the man. "Good doggie—lay down, I say."

"You'll have to say 'Lie down,' Mister," declared a small bystander. "That's a Boston terrier."—*N. O. Public Service.*

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog


Today one of the Boss's friends asked me to watch his little baby brother while he played ball with the boys, and I wiggled my tail and told him I would—
But to make sure that I would stay on the job, he tied me to the carriage—
Which would have been all right if I hadn't forgot about it—
Because later when Peter came along and said he was going over to the butcher shop, I tried to follow him—
But of course I didn't get very far—No sir-e-e!

By a Staff Artist of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Reward

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

New York

A MIDDLE-AGED woman was selling candy and gum on a busy corner. She was one of hundreds doing the same thing, with not very marked success.

Finally, one man stopped and made a purchase. As he was leaving without his change, the woman called him back, and insisted upon his taking what was his.

Passers-by heard and realized what was taking place. An instant recognition of the honesty and fairness displayed, resulted in brisk buying of the candy and gum.

The thought came to the writer that through this kindly and unselfish desire to help, the man had received much in being a witness to the power of honesty. He also had given to the other buyers an opportunity to share in the inspiration and good feeling which always comes when one helps someone in need.

The Editor's Puzzle

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

90

At the meeting Monday the abolition of the tipping system was urged since it lead to graft. One speaker said he wrote a hotel man a few days before and expected much interesing data. Another said when this shall have come it should be turned over to the comittee

Edit this paragraph and compare your efforts with the form which appears on another page (among the advertisements).

Odd As It May Seem

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

The world's largest store—is the title claimed by Macy's of New York—started by Captain Rowland H. Macy in 1858.

Jig-saw puzzles—were a fad from 1907 to 1909 during a business decline of that period.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, THURSDAY, MAY 4, 1933 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor

The Editorial Board as constituted by The Christian Science Board of Directors for The Christian Science Monitor is composed of Mr. Willis J. Abbot, Contributing Editor; Mr. Albert F. Gilmore, member of the Board of Trustees of The Christian Science Publishing Society; Mr. Roland R. Harrison, Manager of The Christian Science Publishing Society, and Mr. Frank L. Perrin, Executive Editor. It is the duty of the Editorial Board to consider and determine all questions within the Editorial Department of The Christian Science Monitor, and also to carry out the stated policy of The Christian Science Board of Directors relative to the entire news and editorial content of the paper. Each member of said Editorial Board shall have equal responsibility.

All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to the Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor.

Editorials

How Far Will Japan Go?

ONLY the Japanese military can fathom the Japanese military mentality, but it is quite plain that, as is usual when military men take over policy, their representatives in Manchoukuo are on a runaway horse that has already led them over the Great Wall into China proper and may lead them at the other extreme of Manchoukuo into Siberia.

Their adventure south of the Great Wall in China proper defies analysis. So many reports are current of Chinese dissident movements that the theory of a Japanese incursion behind a Chinese screen may be tenable. China newspapers are beginning to record the appearance of "pro-Japanese" Chinese and "anti-Japanese" Chinese. There appear to be a few of the former in North China. While this might sound incredible to westerners, with their notions of patriotism, it is not so strange in China, which has had more than one experience of administrations so anti-Chinese and pro-Japanese as actually to barter away Chinese sovereignty. Anything is possible in such a land of Realpolitik.

To the north the situation is clearer, but not very much. Soviet Russia is joint manager with Manchoukuo of the 1000-mile line called the Chinese Eastern Railway, which traverses North Manchuria from west to east. It is a link in the Moscow-Vladivostok rail system. Tsarist Russia obtained the concession thirty-five years ago. It enabled the Russians coming from Moscow to avoid making a considerable detour around the Manchurian salient on their way to Vladivostok. Clearly it has the same usefulness to Soviet Russia as to Tsarist Russia. But for many months past Manchoukuo, aided and abetted by Japan, has been trying to edge out the Russian half-control, which stands in the way of the complete Japanization of Manchuria.

Will Soviet Russia protect her interest in the Chinese Eastern Railway? It is doubtful. In 1929 the Soviet invaded North Manchuria for that very purpose. But on that occasion it was the local Chinese commander who tried to oust Russian interests. This time it is Manchoukuo, meaning Japan. It would ill become the anti-imperialist Soviet to essay an invasion into foreign territory to protect the last remnant of Tsarist imperialism. But this is a minor consideration compared with that of inviting a collision with militarized Japan. In spite of the foodstuffs that the Soviet have buried all the way from Moscow to Chita, in spite of a well-equipped army quartered in Siberia, the Soviet's domestic circumstances are too precarious to risk any brawl with Japan, a brawl that might have widespread repercussions at home.

But, desperate as is the situation at home, no Muscovite régime could permit any incursion across the Manchurian-Siberian border. This would constitute in the eyes of the Kremlin a challenge to the Soviet order of things. It would arouse that neo-patriotism that Stalin, on the assumption that world revolution is a will-o'-the-wisp, has been at pains to inculcate. Whether Soviet Russia would fare any better against Japan in such circumstances is a question for the military strategists to decide. But the danger of invasion, let alone a clash over the Chinese Eastern Railway, is plainly evident from the report of Japanese air activity over Pogranichnaya, or Suifenho, as the Chinese call it. This is the eastern terminal of the Chinese Eastern Railway on the Manchuria-Siberian frontier.

Japanese militarists may feel that they have received carte blanche from the world by sheer default. But, if they do feel this, they are laboring under a misapprehension. Japanese militarism may score many victories against China and Russia. But in the long run they will be Pyrrhic victories; for, at this pace, it is losing for Japan the good will of the world of which she is a part, and to which she must eventually return.

The Scandal of Espionage

TRIAL by court-martial of a British officer belonging to a distinguished Scottish regiment on a charge under the Official Secrets Act caused a sensation in England proportionate to the gravity and the rarity of the case. The charge was one of betraying military secrets to the agents of a foreign power—in this case Germany.

The fairness with which this trial was conducted, the dignity of the proceedings and their openness aroused favorable comment in the British press at a moment when it was still permissible to discuss the merits or demerits of the action.

What specially concerns us now, however, is a matter of more permanent importance than the guilt or innocence of a particular officer. In a case of this kind the whole world is invited to contemplate that in a time of professed peace all the powers which possess armies and navies are spying on one another with a view to discovering with what new engines of destruction the others are equipped. No one attempts to deny that all the governments have secret services whose object is to discover the secrets of foreign war establishments. In like manner every power makes it a criminal offense for any individual to reveal such secrets to the agents of another power—which, however friendly, is regarded as a "potential enemy."

Every country, therefore, by the possession of a secret service, is *ipso facto* employing people to instigate or commit crimes against the law of its neighbor. In this respect no one power is more or less blameworthy than any other. It is part of the "open conspiracy" of modern armed peace that highly respected persons in this or that community, who in private life would never be guilty of disloyalty to a friend, are in the position of constantly promoting treachery abroad. Armaments, then, even in time of full peace, breed disloyalty, trickery, bribery and crime.

Can one imagine anything more likely to promote distrust between nations than this secrecy in competitive armament, which leads to the official encouragement of criminal espionage? The naval treaties have succeeded in laying down limits for the quality and quantity of naval armaments. It is the aim of the Disarmament Conference to lay down similar limits in respect of land, sea and air forces. The good faith which is demanded at such a conference presupposes good faith in carrying out the terms of agreement which may be arrived at.

Is it compatible with the friendly spirit on which the success of negotiation depends that each power should endeavor by secret inventions to gain unlooked-for advantages? Does not the bogey of war assume the more fantastic dimensions in proportion as each country suspects the preparation in another of some terrific new propellant or some hideous new form of poison gas?

What more magnificent gesture of international confidence and good will could be made than that every power should be ready to invite the accredited military representatives of any friendly foreign power freely and at any time to inspect its military equipment? A power which refused to enter into such an undertaking would convict itself of desiring to steal a march on its neighbors.

The unknown element in preparations for war constantly holds a fuse over the tinderbox of the known. The shocking effect of trials bearing upon the scandal of espionage must surely lead public opinion to demand not merely the limitation of known armaments, but the utter abolition of what is unknown.

National Authority Over Business

AFTER all, underneath the inflation bill is the farm bill. The proposals which have just passed the United States House of Representatives and gone to conference between the House and Senate, have been subject to so much debate that an important fact has been almost forgotten. This is that the same bill which carries inflation authority carries also farm relief legislation on the once-much-discussed domestic allotment pattern or the land leasing plan.

This agricultural legislation represents probably the most comprehensive and authoritative attempt ever made by the American Government in peace time to control the conditions of a far-flung basic industry. During the same days that the farm relief and inflation bill was being pushed through Congress there have been committee discussions of an act for the general regulation of virtually all the manufacturing industries of the country. This regulation would affect wages, hours of work, prices and trade practices.

Both projects in regulation, and others as well, have come up against a common problem—that of achieving an effective control and at the same time observing the limitations of the Constitution on federal authority. It is a curious fact that the American people in an extreme degree look to their Government to foster business prosperity, and hold it politically responsible for any failure of the economic machine. Yet by the Constitution they deny the National Government any direct control over the whole body of commerce and finance or the actual processes of labor and industry.

Principal authority in these fields is reserved to the states, whose boundaries have long since been transcended by businesses which, for instance, raise their money in New York, get their charters in Delaware, buy their supplies from Michigan, Texas and abroad, manufacture their product in Massachusetts, South Carolina or California, and sell in every state of the Union.

There have been proposals that corporations doing an interstate business should be obliged to obtain their charters not from a single state but from the Federal Government, and so be amenable to it through their charters. There have been proposals to empower the Federal Government to establish uniform standards of working conditions in respect at least to child labor. But these have hung fire. Meanwhile all efforts at federal regulation of trade have had to jump through a certain set of hoops, the principal of which are the interstate commerce clause of the Constitution and the power of taxation.

Thus efforts to establish an orderly supervision of the length of the working week have been obliged to rely almost entirely on the congressional authority to regulate interstate commerce. As a result, one of the thorns in the path of the plan is that plants so situated as to do a wholly intrastate business would be immune from its effect.

Much of the criticism of the domestic allotment bill for farm relief has been directed against the complexity of its administration. Yet it is only fair to the originators of the plan to say that a plan of much greater simplicity, almost identical in purpose and at least equally fair in application, could be adopted were it not for a lack of constitutional authority.

It would be possible, for example, for the Government—if the Constitution permitted—to require that every bushel of wheat milled for domestic consumption be accompanied by a certificate, these certificates to be distributed and limited in the manner proposed for the making of allotments. This would obtain for the farmer directly an additional price for his certificate on the domestic portion of his crop. But instead the Government must take the roundabout method of collecting a tax on processors and then distributing the proceeds of the tax.

The other night Mr. Charles Francis Adams, former Secretary of the Navy, ventured the opinion, though in another connection, that the Constitution written for a small group of seaboard states was not working very happily in its detailed application to a vastly expanded nation. If that nation wishes to enjoy the supposed benefits of the much-discussed economic planning, it will have to look its Constitution squarely in the eye and add some authority where it expects responsibility.

A Boy and His Book

THIS is the time of year when children begin to count the weeks to "vacation." One, two, three, four, five, six, seven—yes, just about seven weeks. And then comes that invariably sunny day when throngs of grade-school pupils start their ragged procession homeward, to the tune of "No more pencils, no more books." It's one of America's most important street scenes—for those who take part in it.

But not every member of the last-day-of-school army chants its anthem whole-heartedly. The no-more-books phrase is subscribed to only with reservations, even among the boys. For many a boy in that march is celebrating not so much his liberation from books as his liberty to form a companionship with books of his own choosing.

Of course, there will be bats and balls and dogs to share his time. Days in the woods and fields, afternoons in the cool ponds and streams, possibly weeks at the seaside. But with this abundance of joys looked forward to in cloistered hours is brought home to many a lad a lesson he might never have learned in the classroom: Given freedom to do with as they please, men seek a discipline of the thought, a background for their own adventures, a rest from the pursuit of their own interests, a rounding out of their own impressions that is hard to find outside the covers of a good book.

Not that a boy will tell you this. Not that he tells himself. But observe him some delicious day when he might be off with "the fellows" but is lying on the shady lawn at home, chin cupped in hands, elbows on the cool, grassy turf, eyes devouring word after word, page after page of some well-proved volume. It is not a new picture, nor one that can grow old. It is pleasant. But it is more than that. Moments like those have an importance beyond reckoning. Some words of Dr. Frank P. Graham, president of the University of North Carolina, estimate it well:

> Something real happens when a great book and a human being get together. . . . Close to the source of many events and movements is the fact that a boy and a book got together.

It well may be that the history of boys and their books underlies world history to an extent not fully appreciated. "As a man thinketh" is due in considerable measure to what a boy readeth.

Hoops and Horses

THE place is Regent's Park in London and the time is the merry month of May. Rosy-cheeked children are bowling hoops gayly on the Broad Walk which leads to the Zoölogical Gardens while nursemaids engage in pleasantries with a passing policeman.

The trees that line the Broad Walk burgeon with tender leaflets of delicate vernal green, giving sweet promise of grateful shading foliage during the long, warm days so soon to come. Pink hawthorn blossoms match the cheeks of the children who chiefly call the flower by its simple, homely name of may. Here and there, painting the park with patches of blue and purple and white, the lilac sprinkles the soft English air with its dainty perfume.

Hard by, upon a broad grassy expanse beyond the beds of crocuses and tulips, the wonted morning stillness of the quarter is broken by the neighing of horses and the braying of donkeys. One of London's carthorse shows is in progress and deep-girthed Clydesdales and costermongers' donkeys, decked in festival array, parade and show their paces.

A sober age when picturesqueness gets pushed so often to the wall momentarily regains its sprightliness as broad-grinned wagoners watch the coveted blue rosette awarded to well-groomed teams. Chuckling, they tell the admiring passers-by, "Them judges knows their oats; look at them fetlocks, evr'y 'air on 'em worth a golden guinea." And 'Arry and 'Arriet, astride of their little donkey shay, beam with pardonable pride as their clean-limbed, trimly harnessed exhibit draws a prize for his excellent condition. "It's kind treatment and carrots wot does it, and thank'ee kindly, Ma'am," 'Arry says to the judge's lady.

London is very gay in Maytime when the children bowl their hoops along the Broad Walk that is the pride of Regent's Park.

Editorial Notes

Lord Bledisloe, Governor-General of New Zealand, coins the word "rotundimensation," meaning to bring together round a circular table those who honestly differ from each other, and from recent successes of "rotundimensation" at Washington, London and elsewhere the term would seem to have a fair chance of perpetuation in the dictionary of diplomacy—though hardly in that of headline writers.

Prof. Raymond Moley, Assistant Secretary of State and chief adviser to the President, sends word back to Columbia University that there are certain satisfactions for a teacher turned loose in the Government in Washington—such, for instance, as having 120,000,000 home folks, to say nothing of a flock of foreign nations, with which to prove that one's classroom theories are sound.

In this day of plentiful parleys at world capitals statesmanship is coming to mean less and less what a diplomat can do with a portfolio and more and more how far he can get with a suitcase.

Eamon de Valera States His Case

DUBLIN

"I WAS at school with de Valera. A bit senior to him, perhaps, but not much, because I remember we played on the same football side."

The speaker was a bluff-faced, ruddy-cheeked Irishman waiting in the anteroom of President Eamon de Valera's office in Government Buildings, Dublin—a cozy sort of room, with Irish curtains, Irish carpet, Irish upholsterings and a number of Irish easy chairs. Rather necessary, these last, because when Mr. de Valera gets talking on a pet hobby he is apt to forget the passage of time.

Was "Dev" always as he is now?

"Well, I remember he and I were always keen on a free Ireland. But I don't think either of us thought it would take a World War to bring it about."

The door opened and the schoolfellow was asked to go in to spend the regulation quarter of an hour with the President. It opened again a quarter of an hour later to admit to the anteroom another candidate for an interview and another and yet another. Journalists, three of them—one Dutch, one Irishwoman representing a German newspaper, and myself. When finally they were ushered into the presence—the Englishman half an hour after his allotted time—they found a fourth, an Australian, already in possession.

It is said that "Dev" never smiles. It is quite untrue. He smiled as he shook hands; he smiled often during the hour and a half of thrust and parry that followed; he smiled and nodded when his secretary came twice to tell him there was other business to be attended to—smiled and took no notice.

The Christian Science Monitor? Oh, yes, he knew the Monitor. Gave an interview to it in 1917—or was it 1918?—which caused quite a stir in America. There was a full half page of it—mainly about Ulster. It would be interesting to compare what he said then with what he thought now, he said.

"I haven't changed my views at all," he added.

Would he tell us about the Ulster problem?

Certainly. The boundary between the six north-eastern counties and the twenty-six counties of the Irish Free State was entirely artificial, fostered by British money and British influence in the alleged interest of "minorities." But, proportionately, there is a larger Nationalist minority in those six counties today than there would be Unionist minority in an Irish State if the boundary were done away with.

"Do you agree," he was asked, "that the Ulster question must be settled by degrees—the north be gradually brought back into the southern fold, as it were?"

"Sometimes it is better to do these things all at once," riposted the President without committing himself to saying that this was one such time.

"Are you going to take this question up with the British Government?"

"I think it would be unwise for me to say what I am going to do about that."

* * *

Foiled on Ulster, his questioners tried the oath of allegiance to the King.

Yes, the oath was to be abolished. The bill would be reintroduced as soon as the Dail met. If the Senate failed to pass it, the bill would automatically become law within sixty days.

Could one assume that Mr. de Valera isn't against any oath whatsoever, but merely against the particular oath prescribed under the existing Constitution?

"I am against any oath," replied Mr. de Valera, "which carries with it a sense of subordination."

But if there is no sense of subordination?

"I am against all oaths for public representatives," said Mr. de Valera after an almost imperceptible hesitation. "They improperly restrict the representative's right to act upon his conscientious view of the policy demanded by the interests of the community at a particular moment."

Next came the question of the Governor-General—the outward symbol of Free State membership of the British Commonwealth of Nations. During the recent general election, Mr. de Valera had spoken of a mandate for abolishing this office. Did he mean to interpret his victory in that sense?

"That question involves the question of the Anglo-Irish Treaty," said Mr. de Valera.

If the Governor-General disappears, what officer will take his place? Will the President of the Executive Council of the Free State become President of an Irish Republic? And if so, would he be head of the Free State only, or of a republic of the whole of Ireland?

Mr. de Valera's followers said much on this point during the elections and Mr. de Valera himself said very little. Mr. Sean Moylan, proposing his chief for the office of President of the Executive Council at the opening of the Dail (February 8), said he hoped it would be his privilege when the next Dail met to nominate Mr. de Valera "as the President of a thirty-two county republic."

What were Mr. de Valera's views on that point? Does he insist on a republic? Does he think that the glamour of a twenty-six county republic will fire the imagination of the people of the north so that of their own free will they cut themselves adrift from England and join the southern state?

"The future form of government in Ireland and the relations between Ireland and Great Britain are questions for decisions by the people. My influence will be exercised toward securing that the decision will be in favor of complete independence under a republican government, in friendly relation with Great Britain and freely coöperating with her in matters of common concern."

* * *

The conversation turned to Ireland's mission in the world.

What was Mr. de Valera's ideal for a reorganized Ireland?

Self-sufficiency—reasonable self-sufficiency. They might have to buy bananas, lemons, certain industrial products they could not manufacture themselves. But for the rest—their own resources. Production must be by small units. He did not approve of mass production. No Birminghams, Manchesters or Liverpools. No vast aggregation of factories in one place. If somebody came to ask permission to build a new factory in Dublin and he felt there were too many factories already near Dublin, he would invite him to build in some small town or village.

He realized that there would be difficulties in such cases, but the Government would help industrialists to meet them. It might, for example, offer special transport and other facilities. The Government would try to act rather by inducement than by pressure. There would be no "regimenting" of the nation. But at the same time there would equally be no mass industrialization.

Local industries using local raw material, exchanging their products with other local industries using other kinds of local material. Such was the future he envisaged for Ireland. And everything would be based primarily on agriculture, not merely on pastoral farming—a true agricultural state, in fact.

Of course he may be right in his program, though it is a new doctrine for the west—a kind of Celtic counterpart for the Gandhi spinning wheel.

But right or no, the thought of at least one of the interviewers harked back to the anteroom and Mr. de Valera's schoolfellow. "Played on the same football side."

What were Mr. de Valera's methods on the Rugby football field? Did he try to go through on his own?

Or did he prefer teamwork?

Are the nations a team? Are they even on the same side? Will they win through if each plays a lone hand?

Mr. de Valera is going to try anyway.

A. G. L.

Mirror of the World's Opinion

The opinions expressed in the quotations hereunder do not necessarily carry the indorsement of the Monitor.

Economania

SOME forms of current economy often defy sense—and can be termed economania. An example of this sort of economy seems to have been furnished by the property committee of the public school board.

Stampeded into salary slashing by various influences, the trustees have been lustily swinging the economy ax in recent days. It reached the culmination of its deadliness when on Monday last the committee decided to bring it down upon four employees of the workshop staff.

According to the report, the committee agreed to a "reduction in the size of the Bell Street workshop staff from nine to five, meaning a saving of $1679 for the year." But this saving is contingent upon the dismissed employees either finding other jobs or having savings to fall back on.

For if they are driven to apply for relief, and assuming that they have average families, the "saving" to the taxpayers will actually be a net loss of $241 a year. It takes $40 a month to keep an average family on direct relief. Four families at $40 a month means $1920. The "saving" effected by the school board is $1679.—*Ottawa* (Ont.) *Citizen.*

Mediocrity Speaks

OUR intelligentsia who speak so glibly of the mediocrity and dismiss him with an airy gesture, as beneath consideration, should bear in mind the fact that he constitutes by an overwhelming majority the vast bulk of our population. . . . Webster tells us that a mediocrity is "of a middle quality, of moderate mental capacity, ability, skill or the like." No further argument should seem necessary to prove that that tells the story for most of us. It would, therefore, seem that it was high time that the great American mediocrity became coherent and spoke with an authoritative voice. Much has been spoken and written of late of a highly inflammatory nature by the stiff-necked professional patriot whose vision has been blinded . . . by the stifling influence of position and money and whose Christianity has vanished . . . before the shrine of the golden calf. . . . Fully as much has been said by the wild-eyed professional agitator who has lost his balance . . . as his fanaticism grew in his crusade for the salvation of the proletariat.

You and I, the bourgeoise mediocrities of America . . . all the great mass of people of "middle quality, of moderate mental capacity, ability, skill and the like," have listened long and patiently . . . for a single constructive thought to issue from the ever vociferous lips of either the flag wavers or the radicals. From the one we get insistence that the god of things as they are will watch over us and all is well, and from the other the well-nigh unbearable stench of vapid mouthings. . . . How long, oh, Lord, should this great American mediocrity wait and listen?

Gentlemen of the flag-waving school—you who still have fat bank accounts and cut and chisel to save every penny, we of the people of "middle quality" are beginning to get fed up with your foolish prattle. . . . We are beginning to question the sanctity of anything merely because of its antiquity. We no longer swell out our chests and blush with manly pride when you orate concerning the rugged individualism of a starving people. We are beginning to wonder if passivity does not spell degeneracy rather than strength. We no longer recognize the sacredness of institutions under which people starve in the midst of plenty. . . . Surely the blood of the pioneer has not become so thin and stultified with the pride of possessions that you no longer are able to comprehend but "see darkly as through a glass." . . . Any government which has lost the elasticity with which to respond to changing conditions is doomed.

To the radical agitator we, the great American mediocrity, have this to say. We know that adaptation has always marked the evolutionary process. . . . When we of the mediocrity see it so clearly, surely our "best minds" must be aware that change is imminent. What we want to tell our red friends is that we like them even less than we like the flag wavers. We have been nurtured on law, order, home—the memory of national heroes—these, our fireside gods, die slowly if at all. We don't like your frothy internationalism, your incendiary speeches, your blatantly indecent writings. . . .

We are coming to life, you radicals of both schools, and neither of you will lead the way—for new leaders will rise from our own ranks of the Great American Mediocrity.—E. W. K., in the *Alaska Weekly.*

Japan's Side

ONE of the oldest of all axioms is that there are two sides to every question.

Somehow, too, it is the first thing that gets forgotten when relations between two great powers become strained. Each side can see only its own interpretation of things. Misunderstanding feeds upon its own fruits, grows as it feeds—and presently leads the two nations to a position where war is more than possible.

For this reason every American ought to ponder over the interview given in New York recently by Yosuke Matsuoka, the Japanese statesman.

Mr. Matsuoka remarked bluntly that his people are quite as disturbed by the "American menace" as we ourselves are by the "yellow peril."

He pointed out that while Japan has no fortifications or naval bases in American waters, we have some in Far Eastern waters, almost under Japan's doorsill. He pointed out that for twenty-five years prominent Americans have written books and made speeches calling on the nation to get ready for war with Japan. And he added:

"We have always known that we had no capacity to wage war successfully against the richest and the most secure nation in the world. We therefore—we as a whole—have been given to believe that your arguments about 'your necessities for defense' against a Japanese danger had design behind them.

"At times, and not far distant times, you spoke in terms, and displayed naval force in the Pacific, that caused our people no little anxiety. It will take more than a statement that you are concerned mainly with maintaining anti-war machinery to allay our popular anxiety."

All of this is both surprising and enlightening.

We have always looked on ourselves as a peace-loving nation faced, in the Pacific, by a designing, hard-boiled and militaristic power—Japan—from whom almost anything might be expected. And now it develops that the reverse of all this is true. We fear what they may do, they fear what we may do—and misunderstanding and suspicion increase year by year.

There are two sides to every question. It is a good thing that we are able, at this stage of the game, to get a look at Japan's side.—*Napa* (Calif.) *Register.*